

The DAILY WORKER
Raises the Standard for
a Workers' and Farm-
ers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

5 CENTS
Including
Saturday Magazine
Section.
On all other days, Three
Cents per Copy.

Vol. II, No. 215.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year.
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924

Published daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 5 Cents

EGYPTIANS ATTACK INVADERS

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

ROBERT M. LAFOLLETTE seems to think that the 5,000,000 voters who cast their ballots for him on election day have nothing much to worry about until two years from now. In an article in his own magazine, the alleged progressive leader calls on his cohorts to prepare for battle in 1926. He wants them to concentrate their minds for two years on one election day. During this time, millions of those who voted for him will be up against strikes and lockouts, wage cuts and unemployment. "Bob" will be haying about the supreme court and the private monopoly system, but the Workers Party will be on the job, giving the workers leadership in their struggles against the boss on the industrial field.

THE workers who are not class conscious and who see in LaFollette the personification of this vague farmer-labor movement they have in mind as a weapon that will help them, may rest content to wait for 1926 and put on another spurt of activity to elect their friends to congress. But a goodly number of them will hear the Communist message of the Workers Party on the line of struggles, in strikes, and when the workers are in a battle, names have not much terror for them. They know their friends.

WHEN the Boston police were on strike in 1919 they applauded speakers from the Communist left wing. And this is true of every strike whether of the garment workers in Chicago or the milk workers in Paterson. And this is how a Communist party is built. The fakers may flatter themselves that they have isolated the Communists, but while the fakers and the petty bourgeois leaders are attending strictly to the business of amassing money and giving a hand to the ruling class, the Communists will be with the masses in their struggles.

OUT of this constant battle, rebels and militants will develop; the stuff that good Communists are made of. They may not be able to quote Marx at first, but they will possess one quality without which a Communist is but a dry document, that is, the spirit of rebellion and class hatred. When LaFollette killed the farmer-labor party, he did not kill the revolutionary working class political movement. He merely kicked a corpse out of the way and left the road open for the Workers Party. Who will dare say that the Workers Party does not represent working class political action?

THE S. L. P. walls in a most heart-rending manner about the smallness of its vote and the fact that the "stalwarts" split the ticket. To think that "scientific" well-trained members of the S. L. P. and their shop keeper sympathizers should be carried away by the LaFollette illusion or the Al Smith illusion instead of standing up under the "arm and hammer of the fighting S. L. P." looks rather dreary for those who expect to turn the working masses into scientists before they accomplish the revolution. The proletarian party and the S. L. P. should get together and pool their grousches.

EMMA GOLDMAN is still doing her bit in London in behalf of the czarist counter-revolutionaries. She should be able to sell herself at a good price now, with a tory government in power and relations between Russia and England very strained. Emma (Continued on Page 2.)

MUSSOLINI HAS BIG POLITICAL FAINTING SPELLS

Communists Only Other Party That Can Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROME, Nov. 28.—Declaring that the Communists alone would take the place of the Fascist rulers of Italy, Mussolini yesterday in a most humble speech begged for a vote of confidence in the chamber which was deserted by all except the Fascist majority and a few independent oppositionists.

The big feature of Mussolini's speech was his statement: "If I am overthrown, the government does not revert to you, but to the Communists who have a most precise program." Mussolini is apparently maneuvering for the position of leader of the so-called democratic forces against the "menace of Communism."

An Abject Surrender.
The surrender of Mussolini was the most complete of any public official of his character in history. Only a few weeks ago, the black shirt dictator, spoke with the usual belligerency, and threatened to wage three wars of blood, in maintaining the power of the Fascist. Yesterday he was all meekness, promising that Fascist violence would be curbed, and that he would set a good example by moderating his own speech.

Promised to be Good.
Premier Salandra, who represented himself as Mussolini's friend, appealed to Mussolini to moderate the language of his adherents. The dictator promised to do so and in tears contritely apologized to parliament for the events of November 4, when war veterans and blackshirts clashed.

The Fascist premier promised to issue new instructions to his cut throats throughout the country and promised a new era for Fascism.

The internal budget was then carried, by a vote of 337, against 17. Former premiers Giolitti and Orlando voted against Mussolini. The open Fascist opposition took no part in the proceedings.

Crisis Merely Postponed.
The abject climb-down of the black shirt leader will not alter the political situation. It merely postpones the crisis. Mussolini's surrender will be taken as a confession of weakness and as the rule of the Fascists rested entirely on force and violence and not on the good will of the majority of the people, when the power on which it was maintained weakens its enemies, will be quick to take advantage of the situation.

30 Die in Quake.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Several villages were destroyed in the Afium Karahissar earthquake, which claimed thirty lives, it was learned today.

General Suffers Hemorrhage.
TETUAN.—The hemorrhage suffered by General Frederico Berenguer, who succeeded the late General Serrano in the Moroccan campaign, was reported more serious today.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action Serving the Interests of Bosses

To the Trade Unionists of America!
To the Workers and Poor Farmers!

BROTHERS AND COMRADES!

You have just passed thru an election campaign which resulted in the victory of the party of Big Capital, the republican party. Some of you permitted yourselves to be frightened into voting for Strikebreaker Coolidge and "Open Shopper" Dawes, which were also supported by such notorious labor fakers and reactionaries as John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America. Others of you have permitted yourselves to be deceived into the belief that LaFollette and his movement represent your interests and are fighting your battles. Only a small portion of the workers and poor farmers, who are permitted by the bosses to vote, about 100,000 were conscious of their interests sufficiently to

vote the ticket of the Workers Party, the only political party of the workers and poor farmers. But the bulk of the masses voted for the parties of their enemies. The result is the strengthening of the power of the bosses and increased oppression and misery for the workers.

Wm. H. Johnston and the C. P. P. A. Are Serving the Interests of the Bosses.

William H. Johnston, president of the Machinists' Union, is also the president of the C. P. P. A. This organization, despite the fact that it is composed chiefly of trade unions, is a servile tool in the hands of small capitalist and disgruntled capitalist politicians which are leading the LaFollette movement. During the election campaign the C. P. P. A., together with Gompers, have succeeded in inducing millions of workers, trade unionists and poor farmers to vote for LaFollette and Wheeler, (Continued on page 4.)

INFLECT HEAVY LOSS ON BRITISH TROOPS IN SUDAN

Fake Reports Issued by Baldwin Government

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 28.—The Egyptian military forces, whose withdrawal from the Sudan was one of the demands made on the Zaghul government by Great Britain, today attacked the British troops at Khartoum inflicting severe losses on the invaders.

The British propaganda, which has been exceedingly provocative since the inception of the latest Egyptian crisis, outdid itself in making public a report of the engagement between the Egyptian and British forces.

Instead of describing what actually took place the British propagandists stated that the Egyptians attacked a military hospital "killing three doctors."

Baldwin Government Nervous.

British government leaders are plainly nervous over the developments since the resignation of Zaghul Pasha. Heavy reinforcements for the imperialist invaders are still pouring into Cairo and Alexandria. The anger of the Egyptian masses is rising and messages are pouring in from other countries under British rule, urging the Egyptians to resist the further encroachments of the enemy.

Another significant incident of the Anglo-Egyptian struggle is the announced intention of Persia to take the whole question before the league of nations. The protest of the Egyptian senate to the league was garbled by the British secretary of that organization, Sir Eric Drummond.

League to Meet in Rome.
The president of the league council also received a copy of the Egyptian senate's letter but it was fundamentally different to that officially sent out by Sir Eric Drummond, the Briton, the latter eliminating the part that called for league intervention. The next meeting of the league will be in Rome on December 8.

The British arrested 85 Egyptians today. Wholesale raids and executions are threatened. The usual network of "plots" have been discovered by the invaders, and a plausible excuse is being framed for gutting the gallows with active workers in the cause of Egyptian independence.

Four prominent members of the nationalist party with which former Premier Zaghul Pasha was connected were arrested by the British on charges of conspiracy.

The Masonic lodges attended a memorial service for the dead sirdar, Sir Lee Stack, whose death was made the excuse for British annexation of the Sudan.

Protect Troop Withdrawal.

The nationalists held a monster mass meeting at which resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Egyptian government in consenting to the withdrawal of the troops from the Sudan. The acts of the present government, said to be a creature of Britain, were declared null and void and impossible of ratification by the country.

The arrest of members of the government by the British has called forth severe condemnation against the invaders. (Continued on Page 2.)

THE SLAVE AUCTION AT EL PASO



AUCTIONEER GOMPERS: "Going, going, going —!"

GALA PERFORMANCES FOR LAST TWO NIGHTS OF BAZAAR; GRAND BALL AND AUCTION ARE BIG FEATURES

Saturday night's program at the bazaar and dance for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER and Labor Defense Council being held all week at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., includes a grand ball, the biggest dance so far. Saturday is the special night for the Jewish, Scandinavian, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, and Spanish performances. The Freiheit Singing Society and the Danish Workers' Orchestra will be there in fine shape.

Sunday the doors will open at 2 in the afternoon. The musical program will include a vocal soloist. The Swedish national dance in costume is only one number of the elaborate entertainment on the program for Sunday. And of course, there will be the Young Workers' League orchestra and dancing. Sunday has an added feature—prize awards and auction day belongs to it!

The crowds that packed the Workers' Lyceum on Thursday and Friday surely had an opportunity to select from thousands of beautiful and useful things. They took advantage of the very low prices and carried off hundreds of valuable and useful articles. And there are many more awaiting Saturday and Sunday's deluge.

The Czechoslovak "Market," the Polish Children's Fancy Goods, Metal and China Ware, "Sweets" and other booths offer a flood of wonderful stuff which awaits your choosing—be you man, woman or junior.

Big crowds are expected Saturday and Sunday. Come early and get your pick.

FOUR-POWER PACT FOR CHINA HINTED IN FRENCH DELAY

Imperialist Nations Cook- ing Up New Deal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOKYO, Nov. 28.—Japan believes ratification of the nine-power treaty is the most essential factor now towards providing a settlement of the Chinese question, according to one of the best informed government officials.

In this connection, it was pointed out today that this treaty which was drawn at the time of the Washington arms conference provides the machinery necessary for solving China's problems. The treaty also offers the opportunity to the signatory powers for forcing China to come to terms with them.

In the event that France continues to delay ratification of the nine-power treaty the suggestion has been advanced here that a four power consortium to include the United States, Japan, England and France would be capable of drafting a plan for stabilizing China's finances.

A Dawes plan for China, however, was characterized as an "impractical dream" by well informed persons.

DUNCAN MC DONALD IN DEBATE CHALLENGE TO FRANK FARRINGTON

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—The state arsenal has been engaged by the progressive miners of Illinois for a public debate between Duncan McDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, District 12, and Frank Farrington, president of that organization.

The debate is scheduled for Saturday evening, Nov. 29, but it is doubtful if Farrington will appear, as he is known to have a deadly fear of meeting McDonald on the public platform. McDonald was recently dropped from membership in local 448 under protest, when the local's charter was threatened by Farrington. The miners are now carrying on a campaign for a special district convention on the McDonald case and other questions of vital importance to the miners.

ESTHONIAN TERRORISTS JAIL FORTY COMMUNISTS FOR LIFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

REVAL, Esthonia, Nov. 28.—Sentences of life imprisonment at hard labor were passed on forty Communists convicted of conspiring to overthrow the Esthonian government.

DETROIT GETS OFF IN WHIRLWIND START TO INSURE "THE DAILY"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Detroit started the drive to insure the DAILY WORKER for 1925 in whirlwind style when the English branch took out five hundred dollars worth of insurance at their last meeting. Three hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed on the spot for the workers' daily, and the rest will be subscribed within a few days.

BAZAAR and DANCE. Saturday Night. Sunday Afternoon and Night.

FEATURES FOR SATURDAY

BIG DANCE—8:30 to 12 P. M.

Freiheit Singing Society

Danish Club Orchestra

GAMES! BARAINS!

FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Have You Seen the Booths and Displays?
Benefit DAILY WORKER and Labor Defense Council.

Refreshments Served!
BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

SUNDAY PROGRAM

Doors Open at 2 P. M.

MUSICAL PROGRAM—Soloists, Swedish

National Dance in Costume, Young

Workers League Orchestra

DANCING! AUCTION!

REVOKE SCHEDEL DEPORTATION, IS LABOR'S DEMAND

Palmer's 'Red Raiders' Broke Up Home

The Labor Defense Council is known everywhere as the defender of the victims of Palmer's "red raids" and Daugherty's conspiracy with Burns, the infamous detective, and the big capitalists, to imprison revolutionary workers.

It is now taking up the case of John C. Schedel whose persecution is most extraordinary. John C. Schedel was one of the victims of Palmer's "red raids" of 1920. In January of that year he was seized at his home in Fort Wayne, Indiana, separated from his wife and five small children, and without trial in any court was deported to Germany. The sole charge against him was that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Red Raids Broke Up Home.

Separation from his family brought extreme privation for the family and a young baby died. Mrs. Schedel was so broken with grief and hardship that she temporarily lost her mind and was confined as a patient at the East Haven Asylum, Richmond, Indiana, until 1923. During this tragic period the four children left alive were placed in the Allen county orphanage. Naturally, Schedel made every effort to bring his family together, but could not accumulate the necessary large fund to have his ill wife and family transported to Germany. Finally, determined to help them personally, he made his way back to this country and had just got his family together when he was again arrested.

Now, merely upon his first deportation order which was made without trial in court, he faces a possible five years in prison, followed by another deportation to Germany, again breaking up the family.

Asks Protest Against White Terror.

It should be noted that the punishment inflicted in this instance for Schedel's being a German, falls upon his American wife and his American-born babies. To save them from further tragedy the Labor Defense Council, whose address is 166 West Washington street, Chicago, is circulating petitions which they are asking all citizens to sign requesting the government to set aside the original deportation order and permit the Schedel family to remain in American unseparated.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Chicago C. C. Meeting Wednesday, December 3.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee, Workers' Party, Local Chicago will take place, as hitherto, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, 8 p. m., at Workers' Hall, 722 Blue Island Ave. Many important resolutions, industrial and other matters will be up for attention. Every delegate must attend. Be on time—8 p. m. sharp!

Comrade Reserve this date! T. U. E. L. New Year's Eve ball. The Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago, will hold its annual ball and festival on New Year's Eve, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1924, 8 p. m., at the west end of Woman's Club, 37 So. Ashland Blvd. Admission will be fifty cents.

Union Agitation Brings Raids. SAN FRANCISCO.—Dock clerks on the San Francisco waterfront are to receive henceforth 90 cents an hour, the same scale as stevedores. The raise, amounting to over 10 per cent, was granted by the employers after agitation from the organized workers.

Open Shoppers Retain 1924 Scale. SAN FRANCISCO.—The Builders' Exchange has announced its San Francisco wage scale (open shop plan) for 1925. It is practically the same as the 1924 scale, and ranges from \$4.50 a day for unskilled laborers to \$10 a day for bricklayers, ironworkers and plasterers.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE TO DISCUSS EL PASO CONVENTION AT NEXT MASS MEETING OF THE T. U. E. L.

The next public meeting of the Chicago section of the Trade Union Educational League will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, 8 p. m., in North West Hall, corner North and Western avenues. These meetings are one of the activities of the left wing movement in the local trade unions and are held for the purpose of unifying the struggle against the labor fakers.

The forthcoming meeting of the Trade Union Educational League promises to be of unusual interest as it will be addressed by William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, who was expelled from the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. because of his militant stand against the betrayal of the workers by Gompers. He will speak on the result of the A. F. of L. convention at El Paso. Workers Party members and left wing trade unionists are urged to attend and bring as many as possible to the meeting.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

was always a good saleswoman, and her market never looked better than now.

THE Egyptians were just as helpless in face of the demands made by the British as the Persians were when the Washington government demanded a heavy indemnity for the death of one of its consuls. England sets a higher price on her stool pigeons, but then their uniforms are more brilliant than those worn by the agents of the American capitalists and the empire wants to uphold its dignity. But a time will come and that shortly when the exploited masses of Persia and Egypt will no longer pay tribute to the capitalist powers.

EVEN when the workers and peasants of Russia had their backs to the wall during the dark days of 1918-19, they were in no mood to bend the knee to the threats of the robber nations. But their morale was never higher than it is today and the threats of Chamberlain met with a bold defense. By the way, the papers did not make much noise over the turning over of the Wrangel fleet to the Soviet naval chiefs. Despite Gompers, Hughes and the British Tories, the power of Soviet Russia is making the capitalists of the world pull in their horns.

G. O. P. PUTS BAN ON LA FOLLETTE AND FOLLOWERS

Barred from Caucuses of Coolidge Club

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Republicans have barred Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier from future party caucuses.

The Republicans adopted a resolution barring from future party caucuses Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, defeated independent presidential candidate, and three of his followers—Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, and Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota.

It was decided, however, not to remove any of the insurgent senators from their committee assignments in the "lame duck" session of congress, although the resolution as adopted was interpreted as a rebuke to La Follette and his followers and as a notice of more punishment to follow.

The resolution said: "Resolved, that it is the sense of the conference that Ladd, Brookhart and Frazier be barred from future republican conference and not named to fill any republican vacancies on senate committees."

The resolution was adopted without a record vote. Senator Ladd was the only one of the insurgent quartet present when the action was taken.

Public Speaking Class Starts Next Tuesday at N. Y. Workers' School

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 28.—The class in public speaking given at the Workers' School of New York will hold its first session on Tuesday, Dec. 2, at the headquarters of the school, 308 East 12th street. Carl Brodsky, one of the ablest speakers of the party in New York, and well equipped to train others, will conduct the class.

The primary purpose of this course is to develop propagandists who can effectively present the Communist position in their activities in the party and the labor movement generally. The recent election campaign carried on by the party, as well as the various campaigns conducted by the militants in the trade unions, have shown the great need for trained speakers.

Among the problems to be dealt with in the course are, gathering and organization of material, methods of presentation, voice training, etc. Comrades are urged to enroll now, as the number of students will be limited. Information and registration at the office of Workers' School, 208 East 12th street. Telephone, Stuyvesant 4634.

New York Workers' School. Register Now—208 E. 12th St.

MUSSOLINI DOGS IT IN FACE OF MASS PROTEST

Deserts Former Friends to Save Self

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Nov. 28.—Every day is bringing increasing evidence that the opposition is making great inroads into the strength of Premier Mussolini and his fascist government of Italy. The exposure by a leading home paper, yesterday showing that Gen. Balbo, commander in chief of the fascist black shirts and one of Mussolini's right hand men, had ordered opponents beaten up and had interfered with police and judges in prosecuting offenders forced his resignation today. Systematic Torture of Communists.

It was shown that Gen. Balbo wrote a letter to the newspaper editor Ferrara on Aug. 31, 1923, instructing fascists to force Communists acquainted with murder to leave town and in case of refusal to "beat them, without excess, but persistently, until the make up their minds to go. You can show this letter to the prefect, saying I have sufficient reasons to justify my conduct."

The letter adds: "The police will do well in arresting them once weekly. The prefect must make the king's prosecutor understand that for such beatings there shall be no prosecutions or trials."

Gen. Balbo admitted writing the letter. It is evident that Mussolini, despite the fact that the strength of his organization is being impaired, is afraid to disregard mass protest and defend his former aids. Five other leading chiefs were expelled with Gen. Balbo.

The opposition is presenting a long list of other cases and is threatening further exposure, while Mussolini's popularity with the fascists is endangered by his action in deserting even his personal friends.

KUOMINTANG GETS HIGH POSTS IN NEW CHINESE CABINET

'Christian General' Sent on Visit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, China, Nov. 28.—Of the four members of the cabinet announced as appointed by the new government of T'uan Chi-jui, two are members of the Kuomintang party, which is the party supporting the policies of Sun Yat Sen for national liberation. These two are Admiral Lin Chen-chang, appointed minister of the navy, and who now commands the independent fleet at Shanghai, and Yang Shu-kan, appointed minister of agriculture and commerce.

It is of major importance that the so-called "Christian general," Feng Yu-shiang, has been forced to resign his command and allowed to depart shortly for America and England. Wu Pei-fu, the commander who was ousted by Feng, telegraphed the provisional government of T'uan Chi-jui that he would lay down his arms if Feng was dismissed. T'uan thereupon forced Feng either to quit or fight and he chose to quit.

Red Blooded Americans! A holdup in which a motor truck carrying two shoe-making machines and shoes valued at \$10,000 was the loot, was reported to the police here today.

The driver, John Barrett, said he was ordered from the truck by two armed men, and thrown into a touring car in which he was covered with a blanket. He was driven around for about an hour, he said, and then ordered out a short distance from where he had been first stopped.

Police Persecution Falls. SAN FRANCISCO.—The vagrancy charges against Ed. Delaney, secretary California district defense committee, and two other I. W. W. members named Tulin and Stone, have been dismissed. The men were arrested in a raid on defense headquarters and not allowed to make any defense at the trial in police court. They were sentenced to 30 days each, but the superior court dropped the charge, stating that there was no evidence that they were vagrants in any sense.

Attention Chicago Y. W. L. Members! You are wanted to act on committees to go before organizations for the Weekly Young Worker campaign. Report to H. Eckman or to Peter Herd every day from 5:30 to 7 p. m. Saturday from 12:00 to 2:00. (Do not come Thursday, Nov. 27.)

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

COST OF LIVING GOES UP IN OCTOBER AS DOLLAR DROPS TO 60C

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The purchasing value of the dollar based on the cost of living figures compiled by the national industrial conference board in October was 60.6 cents compared with one dollar in July, 1914.

Some increases in the major items comprising the family budget are shown between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15 and are largely due to seasonal influences. The increases are approximately 1 per cent for food, 1 per cent for fuel and 2 per cent for clothing. The average cost of the other items include in the total cost of living remain unchanged. The total increase of all items combined during the month was .8 of 1 per cent.

The increase in the cost of living since July, 1914 is 65 per cent but this figure shows a decrease of 19.3 per cent from the high peak which was reached in July of 1920.

GANDHI BENDS THE KNEE TO FORMER FOES

Pacifist Policy Fails to Bring Freedom

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Declaring that he was not a lunatic but a reasonable man, Mahatma G. Gandhi signed a pact with the Swarist leaders, C. R. Das and Punit Nottalim Nehru, in favor of co-operation with all parties. Gandhi signed the agreement at the All-India Congress committee. During the course of an address which was a tale of woe, dealing with the personal sufferings of the protagonist of foodless fighting, Gandhi said, "I am losing ground gradually and would have no hesitation in bending before the Swarists and the liberals. If necessary I shall bend before the Englishmen also."

That the once powerful prophet of pacifism is now a passing figure in India's fight for freedom from British rule, was proved by his speech which was a humble confession of failure.

School Board Saves At Expense of Young Workers' Education

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Nov. 28. Lying has been and is the consistent policy of the board of education, charges Henry Linville, president New York Teachers' Union, in an attempt to make the public believe that the present administration is saving great sums of money. Whatever savings are being made, Linville alleges on the basis of investigations by a special committee of the union, are made at the expense of the young people who most want to learn.

At Washington Heights evening high school the principal stated that twelve teachers had been dropped in September. Seven classes were dropped at the request of evening high authorities. The principal disclaimed responsibility for dismissals, contradicting statements of educational authorities. At east side evening high for men most of the classes were found to be much overcrowded and work therefore hampered.

Russia Opens New Air Route. BAKU, Caucasus.—Regular service is now afforded by air line for mail and passengers between Baku, Enzeli and Teheran. Trips from the great oil district of Russia to the Persian capital are made twice weekly. The trip takes 6 hours.

FOSTER WILL SPEAK AT THE PITTSBURGH, PA., T. U. E. L. MEETING SUNDAY, NOV. 30

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 28.—William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers' Party and secretary of the National Trade Union Educational League is coming to Pittsburgh. He will speak on the problems of the labor movement at a meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the league at the International Lyceum, 805 James St. N. S., Sunday, Nov. 30, at 2 p. m.

Among the subjects to be discussed by Foster, the most important ones are the recent political elections, the convention of the American Federation of Labor and the elections in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, carpenters and miners. Every sincere and progressive unionist should take advantage of this opportunity to hear Foster and should not only come himself but bring along a fellow worker.

Labor Must Learn that All Industry Rests on Its Broad Shoulders

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, while the tens of thousands of workers in the far-flung plants of the Pullman Palace Car Company were going to their jobs; lawyers for the widows of the deceased "Czar" Pullman's two sons were going into court to battle over the wealth these workers produce.

On the one hand the brutal exploitation of labor; on the other the lavish waste of the products of labor.

Only recently the Pullman Corporation broke another effort of the workers in the carshops at Pullman, Ill., to maintain their standard of living. That was merely an echo of the crushing, anti-labor tactics always employed by Geo. M. Pullman while alive. With Marshall Field, in Chicago, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, in New York, an alliance was formed that dominated the Pullman Company, and thru its unscrupulous management caused a ceaseless flow of gold to pour into its coffers.

Pullman amassed great wealth. Yet the Pullman family, as a dominating power in American capitalist industry, began and ended with George M. Pullman. The twin sons of the railroad magnate proved the worst of degenerates. They were typical "rich man's sons." They kept their father busy paying their bills out of exorbitant profits wrung from the workers. They both died at an early age, leaving behind them widows; two sisters, who still live in Chicago.

Where the twin sons left off, the two widows took up the fight to spend the Pullman fortune. They are now trying to get the summer home of the late Mrs. Pullman, at Elberon, N. J., property valued at \$300,000 that it is claimed the father gave to his twin degenerates.

The attack of the widows is directed against Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, who married into the Pullman millions, and the Northern Trust Company, as executors of Mrs. Pullman's will. It was Lowden who tried to buy the republican presidential nomination in 1920, with Pullman's millions. With these same riches he has purchased a great estate in Illinois, and for political purposes advertizes himself as a farmer, to get the downstate vote. He was even mentioned as a candidate for secretary of agriculture, following the death of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace recently.

It is declared that nine sets of lawyers have refused to take the case of the widows against the great industrial, political and financial power represented in the Pullman Company, in Lowden and the Northern Trust Company. But the job has finally been accepted by James Hamilton Lewis, former democratic U. S. senator, who has his own methods for winning court battles.

This sordid page in the history of the Pullman family finds its counterpart in practically every chronicle of a family of the American great rich. There are the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, the Stillmans and the Astors as a few examples.

These families of the American plutocracy furnish none of the boasted "initiative" that is supposed to have lifted American capitalism to the most powerful position on earth. Industry goes on without them. The functions of management are taken over by the great banks, with their interlocking directorates. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., teaches his Sunday School class. The Standard Oil business flows on without him. He has nothing to offer to the oil industry. Morgan has no one to succeed him; neither has Gary, of the U. S. Steel Trust, or Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Co. The species of present-day plutocratic plunderers will soon be extinct.

Production of oil and steel go on just the same, because there are millions of workers upon those backs the tasks of everyday labor rests. They are the foundation upon which all civilizations have been built.

Yet these many millions of workers do not yet fully realize their important position in industry. The interlocking squabble in the Pullman family should help teach them. They must learn that they alone are indispensable; that they can get along without their oppressors, who try to pose as the most necessary elements in society.

Once labor realizes its important position, it will proceed to take advantage of it fully. Labor will learn that capitalism—the capitalist social order—is its worst enemy. It will learn to build a new social order, without classes, without great rich and abject poor; without Morgans, Rockefellers, Pullmans and Schwabs, and other buccaners of industry. It will usher in the Communist social order where human service will receive real recognition for the first time in all history; where the power of the individual to prey upon and plunder his fellow man will be exterminated forever.

SOVIET REPLY TO BRITAIN FIRM IN STAND ON ZINOVIEV NOTE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Russia's reply to Great Britain's notes repudiating the Russian trade agreement and declaring England's belief in the authenticity of the Zinoviev letter will be forthcoming immediately.

Christian Rakovsky, Russian charge d'affaires, said he expected the Russian reply would be received this evening. The reply will maintain, it was indicated, that the Zinoviev letter seeking former premier MacDonald's aid in "red" propaganda, was a forgery and insist that the question of its genuineness be left to a neutral committee of arbitration.

Russia will express regret that the Baldwin government did not see fit to recommend the trade agreement to parliament, it was said.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—England's action in repudiating commercial treaties with Russia because of the Zinoviev letters has placed the relations of the two countries on a precarious basis, said one of the two notes handed to the British government this evening by Rakovsky, the Soviet charge d'affaires. Again Russia told England the Zinoviev communication was a forgery.

INFLECT HEAVY LOSS ON BRITISH TROOPS IN SUDAN

Fake Reports Issued by Baldwin Government

(Continued from page 1)

this action and the new Egyptian cabinet is severely taken to task for permitting such an indignity. The students in the Egyptian military school have gone on strike against the British. The Moslem world is considerably aroused and mass meetings are called for. The British threaten to stop these with machine guns if necessary.

British Lord Gets Sick. Lord Allenby, British high commissioner in Egypt, is ill. He is kept under close guard. British employees in Alexandria and Cairo are practically working under armed guard. The number of troops in the streets has been increased.

Lies Bad Second to Force.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Egyptian crisis is engaging the chief attention of the capitalist press. While the action of the government is endorsed, it is feared that the hasty dropping of the pacifist camouflage worn by the British ruling class during the reign of MacDonald, would have a damaging effect on British diplomacy. Still, the British capitalists know that lies are only a bad second to force as a means of attaining its end.

Considerable comment is made on the fact that former Premier Asquith, leader of the liberal party, or what is left of it, is interested to the extent of \$200,000 in irrigation works and cotton planting in the Sudan. His firm received concessions last year from the government for the development of cotton planting. In addition to its strategic value the British have heavy economic interests in the Sudan.

MacDonald Warns Egyptians.

While former Premier Zaghul Pasha was in London, great anti-British demonstrations took place in Egypt. These took the form of protests against British occupation of the Sudan. It is also worth noting in view of recent occurrences that Zaghul visited the French foreign office on his way to London. MacDonald, the socialist premier, not alone turned down the Egyptian demands, but warned Zaghul that the empire would stand no nonsense from Egypt any more than it would from India.

The four main questions that MacDonald wanted to discuss with the Egyptian premier were, the Sudan, which England wanted for the defense of Egypt; for Britain; the interests of foreigners in Egypt—foreigners meaning British businessmen, and control of the Suez canal.

Sudan Necessary to Egypt. As the Nile traverses the Sudan before reaching Egypt, control of the Sudan by the British could turn the fertile Egyptian valley of the Nile into a desert. It can thus be seen that the Sudan is of vital importance to Egypt.

The policy of the nationalist party, of which Zaghul Pasha is a leader, is one of trying to gain concessions from England by means of diplomacy rather than arousing the masses against the invaders. Last March the organ of the Kemalists, of Constantinople, said: "The independence of Egypt has not yet come to life. Egypt must first free herself from her king. Then drive the English into the sea. She will not succeed by means of mere demonstrations. In order to establish a real independence it is necessary that she learns how to shed her blood and to die."

Zaghul Betrayed Workers. The party of Zaghul betrayed the workers and peasants to the feudal aristocracy and the landowners. His government persecuted the Communists, dissolved the trade unions and arrested their leaders.

His policy of persecution of the revolutionary nationalists and Communists was so provoking that he lost the support of the workers and intellectuals. The British rewarded him for his perfidy by kicking him out when he no longer served their purpose.

A. F. of L. Delegates Seeing Mexico at Government Expense

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EL PASO, Texas.—Three hundred and forty delegates who attended the A. F. of L. convention here, and a dozen newspaper correspondents, left Juarez, Mexico, yesterday for Mexico City to attend the inauguration of President Calles and the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. They travel on special trains with all expenses paid by the Mexican government.

Insure The Daily Worker for 1925

IMPERIALISTS IN NORTH OF CHINA BADLY SHAKEN

Head of Sailors' Union Reports on Conditions

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 28.—What ever the future course of events in China, one thing is certain, and that is the fact that the northern government of China, in which the imperialists seek their support, is being seriously shaken, in spite of diplomatic and material assistance rendered by the British, the American, and other governments to Wu Pei-fu, according to a statement made by the Soviet press representatives by Mr. Lam Wai-mang, general secretary of the Chinese Sailors' Union, who represented the union at the recent international congress of sailors at Hamburg, Germany, and, on his way back home thru Russia, is staying a few days in Leningrad and Moscow.

Studies Russian Conditions.

In the Union of Soviet Republics the Chinese leader is studying the conditions of Russian transport workers. Of course, says Mr. Lam Wai-mang, the Pekin government has many generals to fight against. But its chief and most dangerous enemies are the Chinese laborers, who are following the Komingtang party, which leads them against imperialism. This party wields a great influence over the masses, and the toiling population of China is on the side of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Komingtang.

The anti-imperialist movement is rapidly growing in China, and a special anti-imperialist society, organized for this object, is popular not only in the south, but also in the North China.

Indeed, no one in China has any faith in the diplomatic notes of bourgeois governments, as everyone knows by now that these notes conceal a predatory desire to seize the best parts of the country, enslave its population and force it to serve the selfish ends of the bourgeoisie.

The news of the "Hands Off China" society, organized in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, must certainly have penetrated in the remotest regions of China, and this will tend still more to strengthen the bonds between the toilers of both countries.

In conclusion, Mr. Lam Wai-mang pointed out that the conclusion of the Soviet-Chinese treaty should be considered as the main impulse for the energetic intervention of bourgeois states into Chinese affairs. Indeed, this treaty showed to the Chinese people for the first time that another power spoke with China on equal terms. No wonder then that the toiling people of China demanded a revision of mutual relations with other states, so as to do away with the age-old oppression of the Chinese people.

No Return to the Past.

The imperialists, too, are well aware that the Soviet-Chinese Treaty has opened the eyes of the masses on the true situation. This is why the last efforts are being made to have regenerating China stifled by internal counter-revolution.

However, there is no return to the past; the Chinese people know who are their friends and who are their enemies, and it will let its wrath and hatred fall on the heads of those who are attempting to suppress its national freedom.

Open Forum, Sunday Night, Lodge Room, Ashland Auditorium.

From England!
Most interesting news of the latest developments in the article
"THE LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE—AN UNREAL ASSEMBLY"
By HARRY POLLITT
You will find it in the December issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY—OUT NOW!

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"ALL RIGHT, EAT IN SCAB HOTELS," MEEK ASSENT OF WAITERS' UNION HEAD TO GOMPERS AT EL PASO

By J. W. JOHNSTONE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

EL PASO, Texas.—The grand finale of the American Federation of Labor convention, which was to be ended with an eulogy of Gompers, was spoiled by the rude interruption of Kovalesky, of the Cooks and Waiters' Union, who objected to the holding of the next convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a "scab town."

Gompers refused him the floor and attacked him vigorously. "It is unfair to talk about such things," shouted Sammy. And the poor delegate, sur-rendering meekly, said: "Well, if you want to eat in scab dining rooms, all right!" So nothing was done about it and next year the American Federation of Labor convention headquarters will undoubtedly be in a scab hotel at Atlantic City, just as it has been in the scab hotel El Paso del Norte in El Paso.

A. Adamski of the Garment Workers of America, a dumbbell servant of Gompers who has never opened his mouth in conventions for ten years, and Edward J. Evans of the Electrical Workers, were chosen without opposition as delegates to the unions of Great Britain. Chas. H. Moyer of the Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, was chosen delegate to Canada.

Favor the League of Nations.
Matthew Well, reporting for the committee handling the resolution proposed by Andy Furuseth of the Seamen against the United States joining the world court or the league of nations, said that he had no information that the league of nations aspires to form a "super government" as claimed in the resolution. He would agree to protest any invasion of seamen's "rights" or the "freedom" of liberty-loving citizens—and he moved to refer the whole matter to the executive council. Furuseth agreed, in hope that "something might be done."

Upon the subject of Pan-American relations, Well said that a "special effort to help this exploited people" had been made by "guiding them in the proper direction as expounded by the A. F. of L. doctrine, which by word and deed resulted in forming a democratic government."

"Our work is showing results in the Mexican federation representatives picturing in glowing (not red) and grateful language how our sound advice aided this struggling people," said Well. "And in turn," he added, "the Mexican federation had pledged itself to protect the A. F. of L. The Mexican federation showed how safe it is by adoption of Trevino's highly significant and statesman-like pronouncement that the C. F. O. M. does not permit the establishment of a Communist Party in Mexico."

Martin F. Ryan of the Carmen, reporting upon the situation in Porto Rico, quoted from the message of Iglesias upon the Porto Rican election of November 4, held under the laws and flag of America.

"Democracy" Shocks Ryan.
The old political parties controlling the economic forces of the island used violence and corruption, employing the insular police, the department of justice and the voting of paid agents. The islanders were deprived of franchise, annulling legal ballots, proof of which will be presented to congress.

Ryan "is shocked" that such an election could take place "under the American flag; that the American principle of universal suffrage could be so degraded." I thought for a moment that he was talking about the recent election in Chicago. The recommendations were that the federation suspend its endorsement of legislation granting more self government, until congress investigate and grant honest free suffrage, that Gompers aid petition for an investigation and that copies of statement be sent to the United States government officials and to congress.

Nicaragua Gets "Moral Support."
In the report from Nicaragua, similar conditions were depicted. In the last election true representatives of the people were elected, "but special privilege is trying to prevent them taking office in January." The A. F. of L. pledged its "moral support" but declined to be responsible for exploitation of unhappy Nicaraguans, concealing itself in splendid vagueness. The resolution favoring the release of Rangel and Cline was passed without question, its wording makes a bow to both the Mexican government and the American government and costs not a cent to the labor fakers or the imperialism they uphold in Latin America.

Spanish Dictator Raids Communists Of Barcelona
BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 28.—The police forces of the military dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera have raided the Communist headquarters in this city. The work of the party is outlawed and has to be conducted accordingly. The police, in the effort to stop this, make raids under the guise of "looking for criminals." In this case they claim to be searching for the assassins of Senor Escartin, a police official.

NEMESIS IS CATCHING UP WITH HUGHES

Things Break Bad for Whiskered One

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federation Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Discovery in Berlin of a wholesale forgery mill, specializing in fake Zinoviev and Third International documents, has led the Washington Post, edited by Col. George Harvey, to twist Secretary Hughes with the possibility that his alleged Zinoviev letter to American Communists, urging them to "plant the red flag on the White House," was concocted by the Berlin forgers.

The Post reminds its conservative readers that Senator Borah expressed doubts as to the genuineness of this document when Secretary Hughes made it public, last winter, as evidence that Moscow was actively plotting a violent revolution in the United States.

Charlie Keeps His Flag.

This rude conduct on the part of Harvey's paper is most annoying to the state department pashas. They cannot honestly suppress the fact that Harvey wants to be secretary of state, and that his editorial mask is now being employed in the process of showing Hughes out of the nest.

They see that Harvey seems to have developed an alarming degree of sympathy with the viewpoint of Sen. Borah, who will be chairman of the foreign relations committee next month—that foreign relations are not the private affair of Hughes, but are public matters that require a great deal of open discussion and disclosure of sources of evidence. Hughes sits down and says his Zinoviev red flag document is genuine, and he won't tell how he knows. That's between him and his spy service.

Just now Hughes is up to the ears in a new attempt to swim across the Chinese quagmire. Some weeks ago the French government invited the British, Italian, Japanese and American governments to join it in a conference in Pekin, where the foreign diplomats meet every week anyhow to discuss the pulse of the patient. This time they would discuss the entire situation in China, trying to determine which of the warring and parleying factions had the best chance of establishing itself as a permanent government. Of course, the bankers in Wall Street could not loan any more money to China until there existed a government sufficiently strong to be recognized and held to responsibility for payment of its financial obligations. Discussing the situation and trying to make a safe bet on a winner, who would have the support of foreign influence and foreign money, is as far as the conference seems to have gotten.

Sun Burns Charlie's Fingers.
China has been a bit trying to Secretary Hughes, anyhow. At first he put thru the Washington Far Eastern conference of imperial powers a number of resolutions instructing the Pekin government as to what it was to do. He refused to pay any heed to warnings that the South China government of Sun Yat Sen must be consulted. Japan vouched for the peaceful disposition of Chang Tiao Lin, ruler of Manchuria. And then Chang and Sun began to undermine the Pekin regime. Fighting has been almost continuous, in one region or another, until now Chang and Sun are in conference at Tientsin with other leaders, to determine what regime shall be set up in place of the one which was recognized and which has fled.

Foreign backing has been a handicap to Chinese leaders in the past three years. And at each step toward dissolution of the old order, the influence of the Soviet Union has increased. Red flags are flying over many Russian consulates throughout China, and at each of these points the Soviet propaganda of self-determination for Asiatic peoples is active. Hughes doesn't like the drift of China. In a few years she may sweep all foreign concessions away, and assert her independence as effectively as has Turkey. Hence the conference in Pekin.

This Judge Denies Everything.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Emphatic denial of such and every charge of immoral conduct brought against him by District Attorney T. A. Brown, was made by Judge William E. Baker, of the United States district court for the northern district of West Virginia, at his hearing today before the sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON FINDS MAN FROZEN TO DEATH

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—The first snow of the season fell here and two days later we register one who has "Kept Cool with Coolidge." Frozen to death, a man's body was found propped over a campfire on the banks of the Cuyahoga river, near Columbus.

There was a note in his pocket apparently from a son telling about the marriage of his daughter. Thru this note it is expected that his relatives will be located.

U. S. LOSES TRADE TO JAPANESE BY NAGGING MEXICO

Wanted Indemnity Renounced by Japs

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—The recently ratified treaty between Mexico and Japan, providing for much closer relations in commerce and friendship is announced as soon going into force.

The basis of this treaty, which will give Japan a favored position in Mexico as compared with other nations, was laid a year and a half ago when Japan notified Mexico, still in the midst of revolutionary struggle, that Japan would not ask Mexico to pay for damages suffered by her nationals incidental to the revolutionary civil war within Mexico.

Japan renounced this indemnity at that time, when the United States representatives were continually calling upon the Mexican government in a threatening way, demanding full and punitive damages.

For the present, Mexico will encourage Japanese immigration.

Chicago Comrades Collect Funds for Paterson Strikers

The Workers' Party in Chicago has collected some funds for the relief of Paterson workers now on strike.

Fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents has been forwarded to date but much more will be raised.

Comrade B. Goldstein has been instrumental in collecting \$25.00; Comrade J. Sonkin \$25.00 and shop nucleus No. 3 \$5.55.

Every effort should be made to aid the striking workers in Paterson by collecting funds.

Send them in to the local office and they will be forwarded immediately.

Attention Jewish Comrades of the W. Y. L. of Chicago.

All the Jewish comrades of the Young Workers League of Chicago, are urged to attend the joint meeting of all the Jewish members on Sunday, Nov. 30, at the National Socialist Institute, 3322 Douglas Blvd., at 3 p. m. sharp. The question regarding the disposition of our auxiliaries, also the Freiheit campaign will be taken up. Every member should be present and on time.—J. Weiss, secretary, Jewish League Propcom of Chicago.

Garment Striker Hit by Scab.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Sonia Markowitz, a member of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, charges that she was struck by a non-union girl worker in the factory of Gottlieb and Self when she and other union workers were picketing the shop in an attempt to organize it. The company has an injunction against the union, which has been trying for several months to get a union shop. Sonia attends the school of journalism at Columbia after working hours.

Jap Labor for Recognition.
PEKIN, Nov. 28.—L. Karakhan, ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has received the following telegram from the Kanto district organization of the Japanese Federation of Labor:

"Rododomei Kanto Congress hopes for immediate recognition of Soviet Russia by Japan and greets Russian workers."

(Signed) Kantorodomei.

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Miner Dies in Jail Doing Time Because Friend Did Not Pay

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORTAGE, Pa., Nov. 28.—A Sapeta, a coal miner, died here yesterday from tuberculosis, contracted at the county jail. Sapeta was put into jail because he was not only unfortunate enough to be a wage slave himself, but also had friends who are wage slaves.

A friend of Sapeta's, a miner, had married. He needed furniture for his home. But he had only his weekly wages which were just enough to live on. So he had to get his furniture on the installment plan. His friend Sapeta was his reference. Then the friend lost his job, could not obtain work for months and had to leave the city. The furniture was not paid for. The company took the case into court.

Sapeta, the miner, himself with only a half time job, was sentenced to pay for the furniture, costs and six months in jail. While serving his term, Sapeta contracted tuberculosis from which disease he died.

Anfu Leader in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The state department was officially advised today by American Charge D'Affaires Ferdinand L. Mayer, that Cuan Chi Jui, former premier and leader of the Anfu party had assumed office as provisional president of China, and had organized a cabinet with which to carry on provisional government.

Brookhart Gets Certificate.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.—Smith W. Brookhart, junior U. S. senator from Iowa, today is in possession of a certificate of re-election, following the termination of the state executive council's canvass of votes, which showed that Brookhart had a majority of 755 votes over his democratic opponent, Dan F. Steck. The total vote was \$96,347.

A Triple Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The United States, Austria and Hungary today entered into a tripartite treaty providing for the establishment of a mixed commission to settle claims growing out of the world war.

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Georgia Too Red For Princes.
HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 28.—In an interview given here by Prince David Midvanti of Georgia, he bawled the fact that the Communists are so strong in Georgia, they are "forcing the state into submission to their rule." So strong was the pressure brought to bear upon the parasites in that country that the prince was compelled to come away from his homeland.

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(Phone: Monroe 4713)

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Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application

How the Dawes Plan Works

Many interesting admissions are contained in the letter of Clementel, French minister of finance, to J. P. Morgan and company in connection with the recent loan of \$100,000,000 underwritten by them.

Two paragraphs in particular are illuminating. One deals with results expected from the Dawes plan and says:

The plan of the first committee of experts (Dawes plan), now in operation, provides for periodical payments to be made by Germany to the agent general for reparation payments. The receipt by France of her share of these payments will enable the government to accelerate the execution of its program of full financial rehabilitation and to proceed to the more rapid amortization of the public debt.

What does this mean except that the more pressure American investors bring on their government to enforce the slavery of the German workers under the Dawes plan, the more secure are their investments in France? "Only by copious quantities of blood and sweat squeezed from the German working class can your golden dividends be paid," says the mouthpiece of French capitalism to the gamblers in human lives.

The second inducement of importance to the American investor is proof submitted showing that the French government is oppressing the workers in a manner designed to commend itself to the best class of Yankee open shoppers that has a desire to participate in their exploitation. The paragraph reads:

The improvement in the French economic situation since the armistice is shown, in a general way, by the improvement in the operation of the railway systems. The average ratio of operating expenses to gross revenues of the six great railway systems, which in 1920 was 130 per cent, has been steadily reduced to 91 per cent in 1923 and to an estimated ratio of 78 per cent for the current year.

If we read "railway wages" in place of "operating expenses" we have a fairly correct idea of the reduction in the workers' income that has made this saving possible.

It is not the German working class alone that pays tribute to the American capitalists, but the French working class as well.

The whole letter is the best of evidence that American finance capital is the real ruler of continental Europe today. This may be a source of pride to workers who are still confused as to the meaning of this, but one day the European workers will refuse to be ground to pieces in the dividend machine of continental and American capital and then—

Well, then the masses of the United States will be ordered to bring bayonet democracy to Europe once more. They will not like it, but unless they begin to prepare now for the overthrow of American capitalism, if they do not begin to understand who their class enemies are, if they do not dethrone the social reformists and trade union tools of American imperialism who control their mass organizations, there will be a blood bath compared to which the last war will be a Sunday school picnic.

Only the Communist Party of America sees the danger in this country and it alone organizes the workers for resistance to the Dawes plan—the most cold-blooded scheme of mass exploitation bulwarked by mass murder that has cursed the world to date.

Phrases and Labels

"The only satisfactory policy for a labor government to pursue," says Scott Nearing in writing of the lessons of the recent British elections, "is to frankly and vigorously espouse the interests of labor."

This is a highly meritorious expression of opinion, but it leaves out of consideration the very obvious fact that only a revolutionary government will act in this manner—in other words, it must be a Communist government and not a reformist organization with a labor label.

"To frankly and vigorously espouse the cause of labor" means to crush the power of the capitalists and the capitalist state. No party but the Communist Party urges the workers to do this.

Gompers and Pershing

"In his 44 years of piloting the ship of labor, the task of President Samuel Gompers has been greater than that of General John Pershing on the battlefields of France," said the mayor of El Paso in welcoming Gompers as a guest to the chamber of commerce luncheon given in his honor.

On the matter of comparative greatness we have no opinion but we agree that their tasks were similar in that both of them sent the workers to slaughter while remaining safe in bomb-proof shelters, one in France, the other in Washington, D. C.

Hands Off China!

It is notable that while the American Federation of Labor convention came and went in El Paso, that in none of its deliberations did the question of the assault of American capital upon China come up, not even parenthetically in any speech before the body.

This is not surprising in view of the component parts of the upper circles of the A. F. of L. Either the delegates are too abysmally ignorant to know or too indifferent to find out what social forces are moving the 400,000,000 of Chinese people to civil war. The only exception to ignorance and indifference are the more astute leaders of Gompers' immediate circle. These know quite well the meaning and significance of the civil war in China.

For more than a decade the body of China has been torn between the ravenous dogs of western imperialism. England, Germany, France, Italy, and the United States have openly taken over China by force, and in dividing up the so-called "spheres of influence" and trade, frequently have fallen to quarrelling with each other and hiring Chinese armies to do this nasty end of the job. It is no secret that Japan has edged in on this game and in the current civil war appears to be the victor thru its satrap ousting the satrap of British-American interests.

In only one way are the Chinese workers and peasants interested in this melee. That is in finding both foreign imperialist groups weak enough to permit the working masses of China, tired of foreign oppression, an opportunity to drive the whole crew into the ocean.

Particularly the national-libertarian movement of China, organized in the Kuomintang party and controlling the government at Canton in the south of which Sun Yat Sen is president, has set its forces at work to shake the clutch of foreign exploiters from the throat of the Chinese workers and peasants.

It is inspiring to workers to learn that at Canton the victory went to armed workers who, forced to yield at first to British and American threats of bombardment if they did not permit illegal importation of arms from the British bank of Shanghai to reach a fascist organization of Chinese merchants, disarmed these white guards after three days of heavy fighting. This shows that the Kuomintang party opposes native as well as foreign exploiters.

But in these struggles of the past and those that are to come, no word of cheer or encouragement comes to these oppressed masses of China from the organized labor movement of America, with one exception.

This is the left wing of the labor unions organized in the Trade Union Educational League. The T. U. E. L. has sent broadcast the call for "Hands off China!"—and in the labor movement it is fighting against the imperialist control of Gompers and company to bring the workers of America into solidarity of class feeling and class action against all exploiters.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Railway Workers' Turn

Capitalist railway circles are busily at work preparing to cash in on their victory in the last election campaign. The railroad magnates have invested heavily in the drive to put over Coolidge and Dawes. The rail kings are itching to collect some of the dividends on this investment immediately. There is increasing talk and there are multiplying signs that a nation-wide attempt will soon be made to slash the wages of the workers on the railroads.

The added pretext to be seized upon by the financiers controlling the arteries of the country's industries will be the idle talk of "readjustment" in freight rates. There is not the slightest likelihood of a downward readjustment of freight rates. While congress will be investigating for many months and then only to begin another endless and fruitless investigation, the owners of the railway empire will be hastening wage cuts to the marrow.

President Coolidge is cautioning the rail overlords to go a little more slowly in their offensive. The dollar diplomat in the White House can see no pressing cause for a deep slashing of railway wages now. Apparently Mr. Coolidge would utilize a few months in preparing the strikebreaking machinery to function more smoothly. Mr. Coolidge is an experienced strikebreaker. He would rather wait a few months after the election so as not to tie up his administration so brutally, so brazenly with the gigantic open shop campaign on the railroads. Mr. Coolidge would hide his official scabs in a forest of economic lies and political excuses so as to appear as a "neutral" in the conflict between rail workers and bosses while at the same time he would be utilizing all the government machinery against the strikers.

From present indications it appears that the railway workers will follow the textile workers in line for deep wage cuts. All of which is only added proof of the necessity for workers of all industries getting together to prevent a capitalist onslaught on the workers of any industry.

The new Egyptian cabinet is expected "to take a broader outlook toward the demands of and co-operation with England," according to dispatches. This broader outlook will doubtless embrace the Bank of England on which checks for the price of treason to the Egyptian masses will be drawn.

Every day get a "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action Serving the Interests of Bosses

(Continued from page 1)

who have nothing in common with the working class. And now, after the elections, the C. P. A. continues to fool the workers into the belief that the LaFollette movement represents the interests of the workers.

Don't Trust the LaFollette Movement.

If you happen to entertain any illusions regarding the ability of the LaFollette movement to come to your assistance in your hour of need, get rid of your illusions if you want to avoid bitter and costly disappointments. In spite of what Johnston and the socialists tell you, this movement is not yours. It is hostile to you. It is the political movement of the middle and small capitalists, of the disgruntled professional politicians, and of the labor fakers. This LaFollette movement will do nothing for you and your kind except raise false hopes which will never be fulfilled.

See what is already happening! Your union funds and union organizers are being employed by your official leaders to promote the political fortunes of a movement which is not yours. And as a result of this blood-sucking process, your unions become weakened, emasculated, and totally unfit for any effective struggle against the bosses. Your official leaders are neglecting and ruining your economic organizations in order to promote their own fortunes thru playing capitalist politics.

Meeting of C. P. A. Dec. 12.

On Dec. 12 the national executive committee of the C. P. A. will come into session to attempt to bolster up and revive the trust of the workers in the LaFollette movement. There will issue from this meeting a call to the trade unions to stick to the LaFollette movement because it leads to a new party, a third party, which will fight the political battles of the workers.

Don't believe these promises. The LaFollette movement and the new third party that may eventually result out of it will never fight your battles or defend your interests. Even the labor agents of the LaFollette movement and the C. P. A. may appeal to you as workers and trade unionists and speak of their new party as a labor party, they will betray you on the political field just as surely as they do on the economic field. William H. Johnston, in the capacity of president of the Machinists' Union, has all but ruined the organization by his B. & O. plan, other class collaboration schemes, and by his general surrender to the bosses. He will do the same on the political field where he functions as president of the C. P. A.

Our Own Message to the Workers of America!

In this hour of coming crisis and need for the American working class the Workers Party of America considers it its duty to sound a note of warning against the coming dangers, and a word of counsel for unity and struggle against the common enemy.

The Workers Party of America is a Communist party. It is the political party of the class-conscious workers, the wage-earning proletariat, and the poorest section of the farmers. It stands for the complete abolition of the capitalist order of society thru the seizure of political

power by the working class, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, a Workers' and Farmers' Government. It calls upon the exploited masses of the country to join its ranks, to rally around its revolutionary banner for the struggle against capitalism and for a Communist order of society.

The Immediate Interests of the Workers Are Also the Interests of the Workers Party.

Because the Workers Party is the most implacable enemy of capitalism it has no interests other and apart from the interests of the working class. Whatever is a menace to the workers as a whole is also a menace to the Workers Party. Whatever promotes the interests, well-being, and security of the workers as a class, also promotes the revolutionary struggle against capitalism led by the Workers Party. Hence we appeal to the workers of America, organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed, Communists and non-Communists, to close your ranks, unite your power, and prepare for resistance against the coming onslaughts of the enemy.

You must meet the terrible menace of "open shop" drive and imperialist war, which requires drastic steps of mobilization and reorganization of the power of labor, of the millions of workers in the United States whether organized or unorganized.

You must overcome the demoralizing tendency to rely upon the LaFollette and "third party" movement for any kind of effective action against this menacing situation. And also to prevent the delivery of the labor movement into the hands of the forces of imperialism and the "open shop" employers.

Instead of putting their trust in the C. P. A. and in the LaFollette movement, the workers and poor farmers must unite with the Workers Party of America for a concerted struggle to secure the following demands of labor:

1. The immediate ratification by the state legislatures of the child labor amendment with the additional provision that the school children of workers and poor farmers be maintained at government expense. The funds for this purpose to be secured thru special taxes on high incomes.
 2. Nationalization of the basic industries.
 3. Withdrawal of armed forces from foreign territory.
 4. Organize shop committees in every shop and factory.
 5. Amalgamate the craft unions into industrial unions.
 6. Organize the unorganized.
 7. Immediate relief for the unemployed.
- You must organize for struggle. You must reject the fake and deceitful leaderships of Gompers, the C. P. A., and LaFollette, and follow the leadership of a real working class party, the Workers Party of America, which stands ready to join hands with you in common struggle against the enemy.
- Down with the servants of Capital!
Down with the Conference for Progressive Political Action!
Break the alliance with the big, small, and medium capitalists!
Hail the United Front of the toiling masses!
Hail the Workers Party of America!

The Workers Party in Action

Dunne Speaks Monday Night, Dec. 1, for the North Side Branch

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak at the next open meeting of the North Side English branch next Monday, Dec. 1, at 8 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., on the Report of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International.

The Communist International, the leader of the revolutionary working class force throughout the world, engages the attention of all intelligent workers. All comrades must be acquainted with the activities and program of the Comintern. Comrade Dunne, also member of the Central Executive Committee, former editor of the Butte Daily Bulletin, a fighter for years in the American labor movement is exceptionally well fitted to handle his subject. Comrade Bill Dunne was the delegate of the Workers' Party to the Fifth Congress of the Comintern and delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the Third Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Red Athletic Club To Be Organized in New York, Dec. 6

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A call was issued today by the Workers' Sport Alliance to all Workers' Party members in the English and Jewish branches and to the members of the Young Workers' League to join the Workers' Sport Alliance by forming a New York Red Athletic Club.

The first meeting to organize this Red Athletic Club will be held on Saturday, Dec. 6 at 1 p. m. at 208 East 12th street.

All members interested in sports are invited to attend this meeting and join the New York Red Athletic Club. Plans for gym exercises and games of all sorts are under way. The headquarters of the club will be located at 208 East 12th street.

Workers' sports activity embraces more than the immediate benefits to be derived. Good rebels must be physically fit. This is the first attempt of the party to go into this field of activities and all those interested in sports are asked to attend this meeting and inform their friends.

Finnish Celebration at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The Finnish Branch will hold their third annual celebration at the Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe street, Dec. 6. Comrade Tuominen of New York will be the speaker. A dance will also take place.

Secure the Daily Worker for \$10

NEW YORK PROTEST MASS MEETING AGAINST WHITE TERROR IN GERMANY

THE German white government is conducting brutal raids upon the Communists and all revolutionary workers. Mass arrests are taking place in order to put thru the Dawes slave plan. A protest mass meeting will be held Dec. 5, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City, by the Workers Party and the International Workers' Aid. All workers should attend.

South Slavic Branch, Bentleyville, Works For Communist Press

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Nov. 28.—The members of the South Slavic branch of Bentleyville are consistent builders of our press. On November 7 a successful anniversary celebration netted \$40.00 to "Build the DAILY WORKER." This money went to establish more firmly the official organ of our party.

But this branch also believes in reaching workers who do not speak English. They believe in reaching the South Slavic workers with their message and an entertainment, besides a great deal of pleasure resulted in a \$20.00 donation for "Radnik" the leading South Slavic Communist paper. The South Slavic branch of Bentleyville, Pa., under the leadership of Secretary Adam Getto believes in action on all fronts—and they prove it.

Valier, Ill., Miners Raise Collection for Communist Campaign

From Valier, Ill., a small mining town where unemployment has been rampant for many months, the district office No. 8 has received a contribution of \$29.25 and \$13.75 to help pay for the Communist election just conducted by the party, to offset somewhat the heavy expense incurred in issuing many thousands of copies of the special DAILY WORKER editions, touring speakers thruout the state and distributing thousands of copies of party platforms.

St. Paul Celebration Sunday.

The Russian branch of the Workers' Party will hold a celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Russian revolution next Sunday, Nov. 30, at the Commonwealth Hall 435 Rice St., St. Paul.

The program will begin at 7 p. m. and will consist of a concert and dance, singing by the Russian choir, and other musical numbers.

Miners' Campaign to Be Intensified Thru Organization Trip

The campaign conducted by the Young Workers' League among the young miners is being intensified and developed thru the sending of organizers thru the important mining fields. Comrade Garver, who has returned today from a short organization trip thru the Iowa mining fields reports a ready response upon the part of the young miners to the mining program of the Young Workers' League.

A special pamphlet on the conditions among the young miners called "Out of the Darkness" is being prepared for circulation.

The next field to be covered is the Illinois mining fields. Tens of thousands of young miners are employed here. Unemployment has become so widespread that it is months between times when the bosses permit the miners to work. The reactionary officials, being too busy trying to drive the most militant elements out of the U. M. W. of A., are doing nothing about this situation.

Max Salsman, national organizer, will cover the Illinois field, speaking on the subject, "The Unemployment of the Young Miner." His dates are as follows:

Salsman's Tour Thru Illinois:
Dec. 1, 2, 3, ... W. Frankfort, Ill.
Dec. 4, 5, ... Johnson City, Ill.
Dec. 6, ... Duquoin, Ill.
Dec. 7, ... Dowell, Ill.
Dec. 8, 9, ... Christopher, Ill.
Dec. 10, 11, ... Valier, Ill.
Dec. 12, ... Buckner, Ill.
Dec. 13, 14, ... Zeigler, Ill.
Dec. 15, 16, ... Benton, Ill.
Dec. 17, ... Collinsville, Ill.
Dec. 18, ... O'Fallon, Ill.
Dec. 19, ... Belleville, Ill.
Dec. 20, 21, 22, 23, ... St. Louis, Mo.
Dec. 24, 25, 26, 27, ... Springfield, Ill.
Dec. 28, 29, ... Peoria, Ill.
Dec. 30, 31, ... Rockford, Ill.

Red Athletic Club in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—If you are interested in workers' sports activities don't forget the first meeting of the Red Athletic Club on Saturday, Dec. 6 at 1 p. m. at 208 East 12th St. Speak to your friends about this meeting. Be there.

"The American Boom Is at an End..."

Says Prof. E. Varga in his "The Decline of Capitalism," a pamphlet just received from Europe. Also: "Will not the militaristic-imperialist policy of Poincare gain the upper hand, which fact would lead to a new catastrophe of the mark, since the Rentenmark, an artificial creation, would by no means be able to withstand such a blow?" A most timely pamphlet \$2c

From the 4th to the 5th World Congress.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, covering 45 different sections, including U. S., Canada, Mexico, Argentina, etc. It briefly summarizes the activities of the Executive Committee and its various sections. The United Front, the Trade Unions, Agrarian Questions, etc. A year book of the C. I. Single copy \$2c

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Our Canadian Neighbors!

"The Trades Union Congress in Canada and Our Future Tasks"

By TIM BUCK.

In the December issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY is an article that will contribute to a clear understanding of the problems of Labor in our neighboring country. BE SURE TO READ IT!

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SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

NOVEMBER 29, 1924.

The Lessons of MacDonaldism

Speech of Comrade Zinoviev at the Opening of the Course of Instruction for Party Functionaries.

I should like to make a few observations regarding the most urgent question of world politics—the Anglo-Russian relations.

"Democracy" and MacDonald.

The MacDonald government took office about nine months ago. It was the day of the death of Vladimir Ilyich. The whole Second International endeavored to characterize the taking over of the government by MacDonald as a tremendously important historical event. One of the so-called "socialists," the "democratic" president of the Czechoslovakian Republic, Masaryk, regarded it as symbolic that MacDonald entered office on the same day on which Vladimir Ilyich died. He said:

"That is the replacement of one system by another." "I noted in my diary on the 21st of January the news regarding the voting in the English parliament, which decided the entry of MacDonald into office. On the 22nd of this month I noted the news of the death of Lenin. Lenin departed precisely on the day on which the vote took place in London over the new government. . . . In England, social democracy triumphed without a bloody revolution, in Russia it triumphed by means of bloody revolution. That is to say, in England Marxian tactics were victorious. But in England there triumphed the more mature Marx. The revolutionary of the 'old tactics,' the tactics of blood departed. The revolutionary of the 'new' (bloodless) tactics arrived."

This idea is common to many statesmen of "democratic" Europe and of the whole Second International. They all believed that the entry of the labor party into office really opened up a new era, and that its rule would mean the greatest blow for the tactics of the Communist International. They wished clearly to demonstrate by the example of this event in England, the richest country in Europe, the advantages of the so-called peaceful-democratic tactics of "constructive" socialism.

However the approaching elections may end, there is not the least doubt that they will mark a certain conclusion to the past nine months. MacDonald himself has for long been an apostle of petty-bourgeois, or as he himself calls it, "constructive socialism." He was often ridiculed by Vladimir Ilyich and subjected to a merciless and cutting criticism. The representatives of this "constructive socialism" have only overlooked a trifling thing, and that is, that MacDonald succeeded to power, not through the will of the working class, conscious of its interests and victorious over capitalism, but by the will of the bourgeoisie, and that therefore his rule could not be otherwise than extremely uncertain. Whenever Baldwin and Lloyd George seriously desired it, they only had to wink—and MacDonald was no more. Lloyd George and Baldwin have often attempted to beckon, not only with the eye, but also with money bags, warships and occupation troops in order to "remove" not a sham labor government, but the real workers' government of our country. They found it a more difficult job with us than with MacDonald.

The representatives of the Second International have not noticed this "mere bagatelle." They threw sand in the eyes of the workers and tried to kid them that the MacDonald government signified an actual seizure of

power by the working class. They characterized a peculiar parliamentary combination, originating in the special English conditions, as the victory of a new peaceful tactic of "constructive socialism."

How the "Labor Government" Came into Power.

Parliamentary elections have taken place rather frequently of late in England; in the years 1922, 1923 and now in 1924. In 1922 the conservatives were victorious. In the elections in 1923 the conservatives lost 89 seats. This was the direct consequence of the conflict which had arisen between them and the liberals. The conservatives obtained 257 seats, the labor party 132, the liberals 156.

At this time the policy of the conservative party, the personification of which was the notorious Lord Curzon, began to create great indignation

among the liberals and conservatives. Engels and also Lenin in a more concrete form often pointed out the fact that the English bourgeoisie, which in consequence of the enormous profits derived from the colonies, was in a more privileged position than that of other European countries and could allow itself the luxury of employing a few crumbs from these extra profits in order to bribe the higher strata of the working class. MacDonald did not even allow himself his luxury.

The Home Policy of the Labor Government.

As regards financial policy, MacDonald practically carried through the Curzon budget. He put forward the excuse to the workers that he had "no time" to prepare a budget for this year. The reformist leaders of the English trade union, who are not

of five dreadnoughts because that provided work for 2000 workers. Whereupon an old worker, the secretary of a trade union, asked whether he would perhaps declare a little war in order to employ a further number of unemployed.

The Prognostication of the Comintern has Proved to be Correct.

How do things stand with regard to foreign politics? In this connection I will quote from an article I wrote on the 23rd of February, 1924 entitled "Five Years of the Comintern." With reference to the fate of the MacDonald government I indicated four possibilities:

"1. The MacDonald government will only remain for a short period, and will be overthrown in a short time by a simple adverse vote, leaving noticeable traces however behind it. "2. MacDonald and Co. may adapt themselves to such an extent to the decisive groups of English imperialists, that the latter may deem it advisable to let them remain longer in office in order to carry on imperialist policy, and that at the same time thoroughly to discredit the present 'labor' party in the eyes of the English working class and thereby to cause disappointment and confusion in its ranks.

"3. A process of differentiation can also set in within the working class itself. The left wing will become gradually stronger, the working masses will exert pressure upon the 'labor' government and enforce effective measures for the alleviation of the life of the workers. MacDonald, Clynes and Henderson will of course offer resistance to the demands of the workers. All this will create the prerequisites for the formation of a Communist mass party in England.

"4. The 'labor' government, in spite of the incapability and the counter-revolutionary character of its members will, under the pressure of the masses, to a certain extent express the mood of the lower strata of the workers. A struggle is arising between the labor government of MacDonald and the bourgeoisie which can in a relatively short time mark the beginning of the sharpening of the crisis in England into a revolutionary crisis.

"In so far as it is possible to predict the development of events, it is highly improbable that the first and the fourth perspective will be realized. It is more probable that the second and third perspective will be realized."

We have come very near the truth. If you follow the foreign policy of MacDonald you will see that the result of the first nine months of his government fulfill the two possibilities predicted by us.

The English Bourgeoisie Wanted, by Means of MacDonald, to Compromise the Labor Party in the Eyes of the Colonial Peoples.

There is not the least doubt that the bourgeoisie has throughout played with MacDonald as a cat with a mouse, this is particularly the case with regard to foreign policy.

In 1923 Curzon made himself impossible, chiefly because he conducted a too open and brutal foreign policy, especially towards the Soviet Republic and the English colonies. In the English colonies especially in India, upon which the fate of England depends, great hopes have been set for many years upon the labor party. The masses of the Indian people said: "When the labor party comes into power they will carry on another policy in India. Then India will be able to breathe freely."

(Continued on page 8)



THE GIANT AND THE PIGMY.

among the masses of English people. It was impossible to continue the policy of the brutal, arch-reactionary, big landowner Lord Curzon. In consequence of this the cleavage between the conservatives and the liberals increased. In consequence of the squabbles of these two chief parties, who for decades past, on the basis of the famous two-party system, have alternately succeeded one another, it was decided to make a venture and give MacDonald a chance of governing, as both parties were firmly convinced that he would not betray them.

MacDonald received in the first place the support of the liberals, as he had no majority in parliament and as he was not accustomed to revolutionary measures. This experiment lasted about nine months.

Why Was MacDonald Turned Out?

The question now arises why the bourgeoisie turned MacDonald out at this juncture and what is the balance of these nine months.

As regards his home policy the most fault-finding representatives of the bourgeoisie could not find cause for any quarrel with him. He carried on an open bourgeois policy, even in purely trade union questions, although he was dependent upon the trade unions. As regards the working class policy, he often represented the cause of the working class much worse than

hard to satisfy accepted this excuse.

The second most important question of English home policy and which concerns all members of the trade unions is that of unemployment. It was expected that the MacDonald government would help the unemployed. MacDonald greatly disappointed the workers in this respect. He has even denounced "populism," that is, the policy in practice in one of the suburbs of London where the administration is in the hands of trade unionists and where the trade union functionaries, along with George Lansbury, carried through the policy of granting benefits to the workers and especially supporting the unemployed. MacDonald declared that "public doles, populism, strikes for increased wages, limitation of output, not only are not socialism, but may mislead the spirit and the policy of the socialist movement." This shows that he was also against industrial strikes in order that he might help the English bourgeoisie as much as possible.

He granted money for the building of five dreadnoughts, he continued the policy of militarism, instead of making an end of it as he promised before the elections. And when he was reproached with this at the conference of the labor party he sheltered himself behind the unemployed and declared, he sanctioned the building

A Party of Shop Nuclei By Arne Swabeck

With the capitalist victory on November 4, the "progressive" illusions have received a severe shock. The working class will again face the grim realities of the class struggle in a more acute form.

This capitalist victory will be further consolidated. To reap the fruits thereof, labor's resistance to increased exploitation must first be crushed. Thus the workers will be called upon to battle for the life of their terribly weakened organizations and once gained. Their immediate task is to proceed from the present inertia to vigorous but well-planned preparations to maintain the standard of living to meet this situation.

From propaganda to action is the next task of the Workers Party. To lead in these struggles proceeding from the shops and factories where the workers will feel the weight of this further consolidation of the capitalist victory; to give the political direction and organize effective resistance to the coming attacks; to lead in the creation of the organs of resistance—the shop committees and factory councils; to lead in the actions for relief of the unemployed masses and organize and strengthen the labor unions. These are some of the immediate tasks facing the Workers Party. The shop nuclei form of party organization will make a solution possible.

In Constant Touch with Workers.

The shop nucleus will be a permanent organization in constant touch with the workers. Its problems are those of the workers on the job. As a combination of militant fighters it will take up all these problems and work out the immediate plans of action. As a basic Communist unit, it recognizes that the proletarian revolution is the only solution for the labor problem and all its plans are worked out with that goal in view. The workers, learning by experience that only thru active struggle can any gains be secured, and any relief be obtained from the pressure of exploitation, will soon turn toward the party shop nuclei for direction and leadership.

The obstacles in the path of the proletarian revolution can only be removed gradually by the training, educating and organizing of the workers thru the struggles. These obstacles are present also in the industries where the trade unions have obtained a foothold. There the faithful capitalist lieutenants, masquerading as trade union leaders, are using all their powers of persuasion to discourage the workers from entering the struggle. They are making glowing promises to be fulfilled when the members completely submit to their class collaboration schemes. These schemes vary from the celebrated non-partisan political policy to plans like the B. & O. co-operation plan, proposed by the international president of the Machinists' Union, to make the unions efficiency instruments for the railroad companies; the plan of speed-up and cheaper production, as proposed by Frank Farrington of District 12, United Mine Workers, by which the operators of the union fields should be able to compete with the non-union operators and the plan of permanent compulsory arbitration boards set up in collusion with the bosses to have disciplinary powers, to impose fines, suspend or expell union members, as already pursued by the building trades, to mention a few examples.

Fight Class Collaboration.

The party reorganization does not in the least change its objects or its tasks, but it does change the methods of carrying them out. While the present branch formation allows only for an abstract treatment of such schemes due to the fact that altho the members work in the shops, they are scattered into many different branches, thus completely paralyzing any effort at united action in the shops. The shop nucleus, however, directed by the general party policies, will take these points up with the workers and, proceeding from the actual experiences on the job, expose the injurious character of class collaboration schemes not only from the point of view of the need of the ultimate victory over the

capitalist system of exploitation, but also as an obstacle to the improvement of the every day conditions of work.

By planned united action of all party members in a shop, thru the shop nucleus and taking advantage of all experiences gained, it will be comparatively easy to convince the workers that any plan or agreement which pledges the organized workers to a greater speed and efficiency of production so as to make the cost of production of their work less than that of the unorganized, will only serve as an additional weapon in the hands of the employers, united in their organizations, to create an endless competition between organized and unorganized workers and thus force down the standard of living as a whole. It will be comparatively easy to convince the workers that arbitration boards composed jointly of representatives of labor and of the employers serve the interests of the latter because all accomplishments recorded in the history of the working class have been made only thru actual struggle. It will be easier yet to show that both methods weaken the organized power of the workers and strengthens that of the employers, thus giving the latter all the advantages in future struggles which, no matter what schemes are advanced, nevertheless become inevitable.

Strengthen Left Wing in Trade Unions.

Having learned this, the workers will naturally turn to the party members organized in the shop nucleus and listen to further advice. They will then be shown the need of attending to their union affairs and fight with the Communists, organized in the trade union fraction (the T. U. E. L.), to prevent the adoption of such measures and their strength will go to swell the ranks of the left wing trade union groups. Thru the diligent work of the party shop nucleus to unite the workers for the struggles in the shops and factories, it will soon become apparent to these workers, by actual experience, that the craft union form of organization has outlived its usefulness and now serves to divide their ranks. The demand for amalgamation of these unions into industrial unions will thereby be transformed from paper resolutions, buried in trade union headquarters, to the realities of life.

During the election campaign just concluded the lack of leadership in the shops was particularly apparent. The LaFollette movement everywhere presented its combination of so-called friendly republicans, democrats and "progressives" and appealed for the support of the workers. It was the non-partisan political policy of Samuel Gompers changed a little in its appearance and just another form of class collaboration to support capitalist politicians and strengthen the capitalist system. The capitalist propaganda machinery became very active indeed and the workers being unable to discover its class interests from such presentation, mostly voted for the imaginary "full dinner pail." Only those who were already class conscious supported the Communist ticket.

Political Education.

The real issues of an election campaign are insolubly bound up with the struggles of the workers in the shops. From there the fight for workers' power must be organized. However, it will take the party shop nuclei to make these issues clear and to organize that fight. One functioning shop nucleus within a factory will make a systematic practice of convincing the workers that the non-partisan political plan divorces the workers from their real class issues. It will demonstrate that no matter what capitalist politician the masses support, at the time of actual conflict he will immediately become their enemy because he is part of the capitalist system of government. It will show that the capitalist government is always an enemy of the working class. In the shops the election campaigns will thus assume the character of a class contest for power and on that basis the party shop nuclei will organize the work-

ers for the struggle for political power.

Our party must win over the large masses of workers for the revolution. The shop nuclei will easily gain the confidence of the workers because they are part of their ranks and the most active part, speaking their language and proposing practical measures for relief of their misery. Thru the shop nuclei the Communist units become organically connected with the working masses at the place of production. Thru the shop nuclei the connections will be established which builds the united front of the workers from the bottom. They become a counter balance against the treacherous and strikebreaking activities of the trade union fakers—the proponents of class collaboration. Being the basic political units of the party, they will establish the proper connection between its industrial and political activities and give political character to the struggles in the shops and from the unions by convincing the workers of the need of the conquest of power.

Altho the power of the trade unions, controlled by the reactionary leaders, is steadily declining, the workers in the unorganized industries are worse off. And today many of the great basic, raw material and manufacturing industries are almost entirely unorganized. The workers are left helplessly in the grip of the most ruthless capitalist exploitation. Their sporadic, unplanned and isolated strikes are either mercilessly crushed or slowly starved to death. Their latent forces as a factor in the struggle for working class power is dormant. The problem facing the Workers Party in these industries, as the militant champion of the working class interests, is that of organizing these actions, these strikes and organize the workers into shop committees and into industrial unions. To believe that the American Federation of Labor with its present methods will organize these industries would be an idle illusion. That task remains to be done by the militants.

Organize Shop Committees.

Shop committees, composed of representatives of all workers in the shops, is the basis of up-to-date unions necessary to the workers in the organized industries. But in the unorganized industries they become

not only the organs of struggle of the workers, but also the most effective instruments with which to organize the unions. That is the starting point for party shop nuclei in the unorganized industries. While the nuclei themselves are confined to Communists, to party members, their task will be to initiate the formation of shop committees which take in all the workers.

During the sporadic, isolated strikes of the workers in the great car shops of Pullman and Hegewisch, Illinois, last summer, the lack of leadership became particularly apparent as it does in all such cases. The party took whatever actions it could under the circumstances as an outside force coming in to lend a helping hand, and actually succeeded in stiffening the morale of the strikers. Yet a party shop nucleus in each instance would inevitably have stepped to the fore. It would have gained the leadership of the strike because of its being an organized group and part of the strike itself. It would give organized direction to the strike and if it would accomplish no more in this first attempt, for all future purposes, the shop nucleus would map out the strategy of the struggles. It would make an estimate of the relative strength of the contending forces, attempt to choose the most opportune moment for an offensive, propose the measures needed for united action by the workers always bearing in mind the object of steadily gaining positions of more power to the workers and prepare for the actual organization of the workers. In Gary, Indiana, where one party shop nucleus has recently been organized in one of the large mills, it was demonstrated that the attention of the comrades naturally and immediately focused on the problems of the shop. At their first meeting they took action to carry out certain measures in regards to a couple of definite issues pending before the workers in the shop.

Of course, while the party is just taking the first steps toward the formation of shop nuclei some of the points here mentioned may seem a little novel. Yet, as the shop nuclei are being established, the basis is being laid for contact with the large masses of workers thru their struggles and for the united proletarian front for the conquest of power.

WORKERS PARTY IN NEW YORK CITY PLANS LENIN MEMORIAL FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 1, AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 28.—Madison Square Garden has just been rented by the Workers Party for the huge demonstration which is to be held here Sunday afternoon, February 1, at 2 p. m., in memory of Nicolai Lenin. It will be remembered that fully 20,000 workers assembled on this occasion last year. It is expected that this figure will be far surpassed at the next meeting.

Organizations which are supporters of Leninism are asked to begin at once to make arrangements for this big affair. It is reported that a number of organizations have already planned to hold novel parades and demonstrations in honor of the occasion. There is every reason to believe that this affair will be one of the outstanding gatherings of the year. Further details may be obtained from the district organizer of the Workers Party, 208 East 12th street, New York City.

10th Anniversary

of the
Freiheit Singing Society

1st Anniversary

of the
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra

will be celebrated

SUNDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1924

at 8th STREET THEATRE, Wabash and 8th Street.

PROGRAM:

WALPURGE'S NIGHT by Goethe. Music by Mendelssohn.
Freiheit Singing Society and Symphony Orchestra of 30 Musicians.
Jacob Schaffer, Conductor.

Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra. Harry Duhman, Conductor.

SOLOISTS:

Bertha Long, contralto; L. Lipner, tenor; I. Miskin, baritone

TICKETS 75c, \$1 and \$1.50, for sale by members and at the Freiheit Headquarters, 3837 W. Roosevelt Road.

Letters From Moscow

By Anna Porter



A VIEW OF MOSCOW.

SINCE the first of September, the theatres have been working up to full swing, and there is more of interest than one can possibly hear and see. The grand opera first with its fine conventional presentation of standard operas—a large proportion of them old Russian tales set by Russian composers. The familiar ones are done in a particularly spectacular way—more impressive in this particular respect than I have ever seen them given. Around the corner, under the same direction, the more modern and more original presentation of the same operas. And then still more modern and original the setting of both opera and drama at the three Moscow Art Theatres or "studios."

For instance, in contrast to the splendid conventional "Carmen" at the Bolshoi, or Grand Opera House, there was the setting at the Art Theatre—"Carmen" restored to its original form and rhythms, and freed from its tawdriness, with an entirely modern idea of setting, the chorus a mere background of effective posturing and accompaniment. The same set was used through, some trifling addition of detail and a different diffusion or concentration of lights giving the required change of scene and atmosphere. The same treatment is given to "Boris Godunov," whose composer, Moussorgski, was so far ahead of his time that so good an artist as Rimski-Korsakov thought it necessary to reduce him to conventional standards. Now this opera is to be restored to the composer's own expression of the crude barbaric early Russian spirit.

At the Meyerhold Theatre in the Sadovaya Ring are given plays which are the last word in modernism. No concealment of stage mechanism, no curtain even, the scenery shifted around by the actors, sometimes as part of the drama—scenery that may consist of a floored scaffolding, on which characters are posed to indicate distance, or an effect of "scenic railway" curving down to the footlights—if, on second thought, there are footlights—representing the perspective of a country road. In a wild burlesque of old-fashioned comedy given at another theatre some evenings before, the family made exit from the drawing room thru a row of sheets on a line, which sheets were removed in the next act as the family wash. The action and dialogue were satirically distorted beyond recognition.

In this fashion was given the terribly impressive revolutionary play from the French of "La Nuit." Motor cycles dashes up the theatre aisle, and the fallen revolutionary hero was carried down it under a red pall past my elbow, to the strains of the revolutionary funeral march, "As Martyrs Ye Perished." Royalty and diplomacy were satirized beyond limits, and in the spirit of the mother of the fallen martyr, symbolized as a young woman, one felt the very tragedy of the revolution and its hope. On another night was given a fantastic conception, called "Let's Take Europe," which was described on the program as episodic material for a play. That, too, was satirical and revolutionary.

Revolutionary after another fashion was an evening of dance by Isadora Duncan and her pupils—The International, the Marcellaise, the Spirit of 1905—most beautifully given to a noisily demonstrative audience. Except for these direct interpretations, there does not seem to be anything very revolutionary in her art—not such as we find in the Russian dramatic art at the time of its introduction, it was a revolutionary change from the old ballet.

A young musician tells me there is also very little tendency in music to wander from the old rule, which static spirit he deprecates. There is, then, the symphony orchestra which has rebelled against the dictatorship of a director, and directs itself democratically. The initiated say the result is the only manifestation to be found here of the revolutionary spirit in musical art, and this spirit is the sine qua non in Moscow.

The other evening in the Labor Council "pillared hall," was given that remarkable thing, a recitation chorus, with the different voice-timbres interpreting the ensemble and solos the different dramatic parts—these parts being assigned to the voices as they are to the instruments of an orchestra. So far as I know, this is a purely Russian development. Very effective was a proletarian number with the factory hum given by voices in the background. A vigorous youth in worker's blouse, with a high dramatic gift, recited an impressive fragment in the role of an iron worker who is himself iron, and then changing to a sailor's blouse, tramped out a recitation to the accompaniment of the "Left March." "We Sailors Too Are

Soldiers. We Are All Soldiers of the Red Army." Some effective and beautiful excerpts from Pushkin filled out the interesting program.

At the Moscow Art Theatre we have had Stanislavski fresh from his American trip. Some of the classic plays in new artistic presentations, and Aristophanes' comedy, "Lysistrata," with the feminist anti-war strike, which brought the soldiers out of the trenches to dance with their colorfully draped women, in a Greek frieze effect, about some grouped temple columns, on a revolving stage. A Moscow art setting altogether charming and original was the "Princess

Turandot," and at the Summer Hermitage, with its beautiful gardens to stroll in between acts, a morbidly interesting mystic Jewish play, "Between Two Walls," which had been seen by my companion at the Yiddish Theatre in New York. This was staged by the same artists as the "Princess Turandot," and in as grim a key as the other was gay and bright.

I am afraid to look at the theatre lists ahead because of all I simply cannot miss, and yet must in leaving Moscow. For it has come to that—I am leaving Moscow, and already I have stayed too long, long enough to make leaving an unhappy wrench.



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Parents and Children

By Max Shachtman

THOUSANDS of working class parents will be found to agree, in the abstract, that the principle of the junior groups is an excellent one. They will agree, again in the abstract, that working class children should be organized in the spirit of the struggle, trained in the ideas and ideals of the Communist movement. Many of them will even wax quite enthusiastic over the thing; they will contribute most generously towards the finances of the young Communists. But when it comes to getting them to urge their own children to join the red juniors, they begin to find numerous objections; when they are asked merely to do nothing to prevent their children from joining the groups or attending of their own wish, these same objections will be raised.

Yes, you will find workers who stoutly maintain that they are good revolutionaries, and yet refuse to have their children enter the ranks of the Communist movement. This type of radical is not confined to any one country, or any section, but can be found everywhere. And his hesitation brings up the problem of the new and old relationship between parents and children.

It is unfortunate and true that most parents, however progressive minded politically, do not rule their households in the spirit of the new society. They rely on their economic power, the fact that the child is financially dependent upon them, to tyrannize over their children, more over the mind than the body. Realizing their own very natural human shortcomings, their pride is disturbed when the child begins to question that which exists. And especially the children whose minds are sharpened by a growing consciousness of self and class; when their observation of social injustices brings to them at least an inkling of unjustified treatment and consideration at home; when they begin to feel and understand the economic basis of the family; when they acquire the critical outlook on society and the individual and see thru the follies of those humans who are parents—in short, when they have received a training in the Communist junior groups—their attitude is certainly not reformed by those parents in whose minds the poison of bourgeois life has not yet been eliminated.

These parents see in their Communist children only that which shatters their vanity. They are unconsciously annoyed, angry at the thought that the "impertinent brat" has the audacity to question their authority and superior brains and knowledge. They cuttingly answer all the child's arguments and counter their proposals with the unfair slurs: "When you've gone thru what I have, then you'll have the right to say something" or "Listen to that kid talking about politics!" And if the bitterness of life under capitalism has brutalized him inwardly, the child is given one of those old-fashioned thrashings which only widens the breach between the old and the young, which is remembered only with bitterness and hatred by the child.

And should our junior be a real rebel and earn the antagonism of his teacher, his father or mother may be inclined to be peevish when they think that their Jimmy has raised a rumpus in school, while Mrs. Brown's little Harry is always potted by teacher, get A-A's as his marks on the report card, and delivered a speech on "What Our Flag Stands For." Instead of being proud and happy to find their boy or girl developing into a protestant, a fighter, a rebel, many working class parents actually apologize for the terrible misdeeds of their children.

The other type of working class parent who is opposed to his children joining the junior group is the one who wants to give his child a "good education," teach him to be an "engineer, or a lawyer, or doctor or something"; perhaps to set him up in business, and make of him a successful pants manufacturer or two-by-four banker. These parents have

felt the iniquities of capitalism. They know what it is to be wage slaves, to toil long hours for a meager wage, to attempt to support a proletarian family. But instead of seeking to train their children in the battle against the vicious system, instead of instilling into the children an undying hatred of bourgeois society, and the ideas and principles of revolution, they too often sacrifice all to make a business man out of him. How well we know the parent who denies himself everything, who scrimps and scrapes together enough money to send his boy to a university out of which the youth comes with a clear memory of fraternities, college yells, piffle about the "ol' Alma Mater," and the parting recommendation to some shyster lawyer where he is to receive his "practical training."

The proletarian parent has a duty towards his children. He must suppress the tendency that urges him on to exercise the big stick on his economically dependent child. To that stain on his revolutionary spirit which brings the pain of his annoyed vanity, at the development of the child's critical faculties, he must say: "Out,

damned spot!" Between the revolutionary child the bond of comradeship must be established. The child must be treated as a young, inexperienced comrade, who relies upon the adult for support and guidance in his own struggles. The "love" which parents ordinarily bestow upon their children is a relationship based on the child's meekness, upon ignorance, upon imposed authority. True love of children depends upon an understanding of their problems and battles, in the home and in the class struggle.

In the junior groups of the Young Workers' League, in the Communist children's groups all over the world, this new bond is being formed. A new relationship is springing up. It is based on a new community life; it is expressed in a wide comprehension, common struggles, mutual aid and comradeship. In the groups there is no authority but that of the children who have learned self-confidence, class solidarity, Communist initiative under the unobtrusive guidance of their friend and comrade: the group leader. Those parents who fear that their guardianship is having its place taken by the relation of the group

leaders and the children have two courses open to them. They can raise the cry of the pen-prostitutes of capitalism who shout that the Communists are breaking up the home, and thus play into the hands of their class enemies; or they can burn out the dross of bourgeois prejudices and ideology, and accept the new relationship.

The group leader is the new parent, and the new educator. The Communist child is the fighter of today and the embodiment of the child of the new society. To the hesitating parents I can do no better than to quote from one of Edwin Hoernle's pamphlets: "Children naturally expect and depend upon the support of the adults. The bourgeois educational system utilizes this inclination to make the children conform to rules and regulations which insure the comfort and peace of the adults. Communist education teaches the child to overcome this inclination and to accustom himself to independence." Let the working class parents signify their assent by aiding us in our work of building the Communist movement among their own children!

The Party Discussion

HOW SHALL WE BUILD A MASS COMMUNIST PARTY?

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

THIS is the fundamental question: How shall we proceed to build in the United States a mass Communist party? The basis of the C. E. C. (majority) says: By building and strengthening the Workers' Party. To which the minority replies: No. In order to build a mass Communist party, we the Workers' Party, must first build a farmer-labor party and thru that party we shall create the mass Communist party.

I will deal with the minority thesis in my next article. Here I want to state very briefly the position of the C. E. C. on how we intend to proceed with the building of the Workers' Party.

When we say that the Workers' Party is good enuf as a basis and as a starting point for the creation of a mass Communist party, and that it is not our business to create other political parties for that purpose, we do not mean, of course, that the Workers' Party will become a mass party overnight and by the mere force of our wishes. No, we are not so simple or naive as that. We realize more fully than the minority that the building of the Workers' Party into a mass party is a process of hard struggle, involving complicated strategy and difficult maneuvering, and calling for the most active participation of our party in the everyday struggles of the workers. We have nothing in common with that brand of "Communism" which avoids the masses and their struggles for fear of losing its "purity." We are at one with Lenin in everything he ever said about the dangers of sectarian sterility.

But at the same time we must make it as emphatic as we can that we still have faith in the Workers' Party, that we still believe in its ability to develop and grow and become the recognized leader of the American working class. We are not disappointed in the Workers' Party.

It All Depends Upon Strategy and

Tactics. We maintain it is this: that the success of the Workers' Party will depend wholly (objective conditions developing our way) upon its strategy and tactics. And further, that our strategy and tactics must always be based upon the realities of the class struggle. If you accept this principle, then the first question to be answered is: Where are we at? What is the main link in the chain of present-day events that we must seize upon and

hold in order to pull developments our way?

The answer to that question is: The elementary needs and struggles of the workers in the shops, factories, mines, railroads, and on the farms. It is there that the masses will feel hardest the increasing pressure of triumphant capitalist reaction. It is there that revolt is brewing already. And if our party, the Workers' Party, can supply the proper economic, political, and organizational slogans and also determined leadership, we shall have linked ourselves with a growing mass movement which will carry us to great accomplishments in the near future.

The United Front From Below is the Way.

In other words, we propose to begin to practice in reality and in earnest the tactics of the united front from below. Just the other day we proposed and adopted in the C. E. C. a thoro plan for united front campaign to combat child labor exploitation. We also provided, something that has not been done before, for a special sub-committee of the C. E. C.—a united front sub-committee—to continuously survey the field for the initiation and development of united front action on every question that becomes a burning issue in the lives of the masses, such as child labor, the Daves' plan, nationalization of the mines, etc. The basic principle of all these campaigns will be to arouse the masses to struggle, to direct that struggle into the channels of class political action in alliance with and under the leadership of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Furthermore, we do not propose to wander around aimlessly and without definite immediate objectives in these united front campaigns. We have learned enough from the Communist International to know that each united front campaign must pursue a definite, concrete and immediate objective for our party. And we consider this immediate objective to be twofold in nature. One is to combat the LaFollette illusion in the labor movement by bringing large masses of workers into conflict with the C. P. A. and the LaFollette movement generally, and thereby into conflict with capitalism. The other objective is to absorb into the ranks of our party the mature sections of the workers and poor farmers. In this process we shall hasten the growth of our party and at the same time continue the development and crystallization of a powerful left wing in the American labor movement following the lead of

the Workers Party on the economic and political fields.

Farmer-Labor Party is a Poor Slogan.

The slogan, "For a Farmer-Labor Party," which the minority in their zeal have elevated to the position of a Communist principle, we say is at present a poor slogan. It is no Communist slogan at all, and for that reason we reject it.

What is a Communist slogan?

It is a tactical means of mobilizing large masses of workers and poor farmers for immediate struggles against the capitalists. A Communist slogan must, first, be of such a nature as to appeal to large masses. Second, it must contain enough dynamic power to move these masses to struggle and to action against the enemies of the working class. Third, it must offer a means for rank and file organization into direct organs of struggle. And fourth, it must enable the Workers Party to become part of these struggles and to win leadership over them.

Measured by these four requirements, we say, the farmer-labor slogan, which means a call for the creation of a new party to stand in between the Workers (Communist) Party and the LaFollette third party movement—this slogan is a dead one. It will not appeal at present to a single rank and file worker or poor farmer outside the farmer-laborites in our own party. This slogan does not possess sufficient dynamic power to move ten workers one inch. You will hardly get a gathering of 100 workers in any large center in the country to listen to a speech on the necessity of forming a farmer-labor party distinct from the LaFollette slogan.

Study the thesis of the C. E. C. (majority), and you will find the reason—mind you, not the facts, these you will observe in your own surroundings. Try to talk to your neighbors, in the shops and in the unions, about forming a farmer-labor party, distinct from the LaFollette movement, and see how much interest you will arouse. Then talk to these same workers about preparing to resist wage cuts, "open shop" drives, dangers of new imperialist wars, child labor exploitation, and about joining with the Workers Party in a united front for a common struggle. Talk about forming shop committees to organize these struggles in the shops, and watch the reaction.

The thesis of the C. E. C. merely explains these facts and draws the proper conclusions. Study and discuss the thesis.

Bourgeois Control of the I. W. W.

By HARRISON GEORGE

It is not with any pleasure that one must record the shame of an organization whose working class history is replete with instances of struggle consciously directed by leaders who understood the necessity of rallying the workers against the repressive forces of the capitalist state.

To Expose Capitalist Agents.

But there is a duty to be done when the results of many years of syndicalist confusion have brought to a position of influence an editor on the Industrial Worker of Seattle, a man who is so impregnated with capitalist ideology that he puts out as mental pabulum for general working class consumption such abominable capitalist rot as that which is hereinafter set forth as taken from the issue of Nov. 22.

In the beginning it must be remembered that, about two weeks previously, about 150 I. W. W. strikers on a Stone and Webster construction job at Concrete, Washington, had been rounded up by Sheriff C. K. Conn of Skagit county, reinforced with a large body of armed deputies and assisted by Major K. W. Thom of the United States army, and deported from Skagit county into Snohomish county.

Some of the deported men were married men whose families were left destitute. Houses were broken into, men in them beaten, furniture wrecked, and all strikers run out at the business end of guns and told to stay out. Some who came back, and other I. W. W. who dared to go up to investigate the status of stranded families and property, were received first with searches, then—sure that none were armed, with a beating with brass knucks.

Tolstoy Versus Brass Knucks.

"When Conn was assured that none of the party had guns," says the Industrial Worker, "he sneaked up behind Henry Gehrig and struck him with his brass knuckles behind the ear."

What is the lesson the editor of the Industrial Worker draws from this added incident of the function of the capitalist state? Is there any effort to clarify the minds of working class readers as to the necessity of removing by revolutionary action of the whole class this capitalist state, this engine of class repression, which stands like a huge monster between the working class and their goal in the society of the future?

And in Army Pants! Scandalous!

Not at all! Even in the news item this sponge of capitalist class ideology is squeezed and gives out these precious drops of misinterpretative

statement: "Houses were broken into, men beaten therein, household goods wrecked, and not a single officer charged with execution of law has moved a finger!" And again: "What almost passes belief is that a military man, Major K. W. Thom, assisted in these lawless antics. This officer was among the raiders with a rifle in his hand and he personally threatened workers and citizens. Scores of witnesses testify to this public scandal. It is stated that he had on pants of his uniform." What degradation the olive drab pants must have felt! Never again to be able to show their face, so to speak, among their honored fellows!

That an officer in the army, the essential section of the force department of the capitalist dictatorship should threaten workers, and even "citizens"—sacrosanct as they may be, with a rifle, may appear strange to the witless nincompoop who is pumping capitalist interpretations of capitalist society and capitalist opposition to Communist programs for overthrowing it, into the heads of trusting workers who accept this bunk as truth because of the influence the fighting traditions of the I. W. W. has upon them. But that policemen, sheriffs and officers of the army exist for just such function is well known by Communists, at least. This is the dictatorship of the capitalists in action. The Other Side of Anti-Communism.

But now we understand why it is that the Industrial Worker has been the receptacle for all the counter-revolutionary vomit the anarchists could puke up against the Workers' Republic of Russia, which makes no pretense of being a "neutral force keeping the peace between two classes" but which glories openly that it is a dictatorship of the proletariat, in which all the poppycock about "human rights," "justice," "decency" and "law" does not have the weight of a feather when the class interests of the workers necessitate the deprivation, repression, imprisonment or worse for one capitalist or for the whole bourgeoisie.

But the cream of this pollution rises to the top in a long and unspeakably idiotic editorial. It is proof positive that the I. W. W. of today is not the old I. W. W. of pre-war days, or else, before the issue in which this is printed had reached me, he would have been removed with none too easy hand by a box-car rebellion.

The "Economic" Power of Rifles.

Here are some of the choice parts of this impossible stuff: "Without bother to go to court, Sheriff Conn was persuaded to swear in a large

band of deputies and gunmen and proceed upon a line of economic attack. Without warning he raided the homes of the strikers and ran them out of the county." A strange kind of "economic" action, one will admit. But this editor has discovered a new language according to which anything which really happens is always preceded by the adjective "economic" or "industrial." When Conn got on his brass knucks he hit Henry Gehrig an "industrial blow" behind the ear, we must remember.

But we must continue. And in doing so we see what a devastating effect this bourgeois ideology, which has been penetrating the I. W. W. for years, has upon the members when they are in conflict with the capitalist class. We are told that the chairman of the strike committee, Fellow Worker Rainey, "was threatened with bodily wounding by a deputy."

To Police for Protection.

This deputy sheriff was a law officer, a part of the capitalist dictatorship. Did this discourage the faith of Rainey in the neutrality of the capitalist state? Did he perceive it to be one more instance of dictatorship and conceive of the repressive engine of governmental force as a unit opposed to the workers? By no means! If the sheriff and his deputies were evil and "lawless" fellows he would appeal to the police department, which he was sure was the haven of refuge for strikers attacked by "lawless" sheriffs. And he did.

When an Arrest is in Doubt.

"He appealed for police protection two days before the raid," says the Industrial Worker, "and was thrown in jail." This astonished Rainey, perhaps, and certainly the editor who must bray every time he speaks, is hard put to it for an explanation. He ventures, thus: "This might be called an arrest, altho no warrant was ever issued. But this man was locked up and restrained of his liberty." Perhaps the police merely wished to introduce him to the bedbugs in the jail, who received him as a guest, not as a prisoner. Sociology, certainly has no other explanation for the editor.

Then, when deportation was effected, our editor rises on a point of parliamentary procedure and says—perhaps citing Roberts' rules of orders—"Was this a properly organized posse? If so, why were the prisoners dumped into another county?" This is no way for a capitalist government to act, at all, according to his conception. And his mystification increases when he states: "The sheriff of Snohomish county has made no move to vindicate the dignity of his shrivality. He accepts the insult and invasion."

A Shrivality Insulted! Awful!

This is unbelievable to our long-suffered editor. If the sheriff of Snohomish can bear with this indignity, he cannot! He will call attention to this depraved sheriff who has no regard for his "shrivality." A "shrivality" is something to be loved and cherished until strikes do us part! He, the editor of an I. W. W. paper, will protest this outrageous "insult" to the county government of Snohomish, incidentally using an ancient word which is approximately as obsolete as his ideas.

Such things are unprecedented in the class struggle, according to this emissary of capitalism in the editorial office of an I. W. W. paper. He says, "Mankind will be startled by... such unusual methods—and that the capitalist world accepts the fruits of this raid, unconscious that every guarantee of civic liberty has been violated." The Blasphemy, he says, "occurred in time of war when passions ran high, but even then the president protested against that outbreak of class hatred. Governor Hart has had more than a week to consider his position and has done nothing to remedy this break of public decency."

After Twenty Years' Experience.

But what can be learned from this "unexampled" phenomenon of every official of the capitalist dictatorship from police to governor assuming such an "indecent" posture toward the relations of the working class to the capitalist class? "This indecency," says our editorial interpreter of the class struggle, "is only the herald of other and worse exhibitions of capitalist incompetence. Law is proving its inefficiency to restrain the power of the lords of industry." And this from an I. W. W. editor after twenty years!

The Remedy? "Down with Politicians!"

But he is hard put to find a solution. He can only hang to the old tattered shreds and screech against "politicians," "Zionists," he remarks, "will propose police nostrums." And he turns away with the hopeful proposal which has come echoing down the winds of futility for twenty years, "but with all its difficulties industrial organization is the only road to freedom." Then he has the unblinking gall to end up with, "No formula of words fits the present situation."

Not until all wordy formulas have been laid aside and the nature of the capitalist state and the necessity of the political struggle (the struggle for power) against it, to overthrow it and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, is accepted by the I. W. W., so long will the I. W. W. be in the control of the capitalist class, regardless of the proletarian composition of its membership.

The Red Soldier's Manual

By L. Trotsky

Solidarity and Mutual Aid.

22. The high fighting qualities of the Red Army can be kept up only thru its intimate, close contact with the toiling masses of the union and of the entire world. The moral strength of the Red Army is founded upon the best qualities of the working class. Solidarity is the first among those qualities.

23. The essence of solidarity consists in an understanding of the community of interests of all workers and in willingness to fight in closed ranks against betrayers and oppressors and by practicing mutual aid and mutual support.

24. Since the army is a part of the proletariat, especially organized and armed for battle, it follows that in its ranks solidarity must be of the highest and purest quality. All Red Army soldiers represent one fighting community. Each soldier is a faithful member of his regiment, each military unit remains under all circumstances loyal to the Red Army, and finally, the Red Army as a whole, is to the last drop of blood, to the last breath devoted to the interests of the working masses and of the workers' and peasants' government.

25. Solidarity demands mutual re-

lief in each individual case. Never leave your comrade in distress, especially on the battlefield. Remember that during the battle your life and safety depends upon the loyalty and support of your comrades. Remember that their lives depend upon your support. And above all, remember that success and victory can be won only thru mutual aid and support by all fighters. All for one, and one for all!

Revolutionary Discipline.

26. Without discipline there can be no organization, no industry, no government, no co-ordinated action, no victory. In military affairs discipline is even more important, more necessary than anywhere else. Discipline in the Red Army means submission to the laws of the workers' and peasants' government, observance of the rules of the army, exemplary fulfillment of military duties and of the orders of the commanders and commissars.

27. In capitalist armies discipline is based on class divisions; the privates have to submit to the aristocratic and bourgeois officers. In the Red Army the commanding staff is being recruited from among the peasants and workers. The discipline of the Red Army is based not on class

submission, but upon the necessity for an adequate division of labor, adequate leadership and responsibility.

28. Revolutionary discipline falls like a heavy burden only upon those who do not understand its purpose and meaning. Therefore, try to penetrate into the meaning and spirit of the military rules and of the orders which are given to you, and your discipline will assume meaning and will cease to be a burden to you.

Initiative.

29. Military initiative means independence of thought and action and adaptation to military situations. It is impossible to foresee everything in statute books, military codes and military orders. Time and place change. There may occur new situations, new environment, especially in war. The purpose of military training is to prepare for war. Discipline therefore, must go hand in hand with the development of individual and collective initiative. Without discipline there can be no unity of action and consequently, there can be no army. Without initiative the army is a dead organism.

30. The commander and commissar best fitted for his high position is the one who is able to combine in his own work as well as in the work of his subordinates, strict discipline with

individual initiative, individual activity, who is able to stimulate the creative abilities of his soldiers and to develop their confidence in themselves and in their power. It is not advisable to look after the subordinate too much, to watch over his soul, to annoy him with unimportant matters. Those in the higher ranks must show confidence in those under them; allow them freedom of action, helping and advising them in difficult situations. Let there be less of the official spirit, less of blind formality and red tape. First of all there must be a live interest in the living soldier, in his achievements and deficiencies! (Fourth installment next Saturday.)

Fight Against Poison Gasoline.

NEW YORK.—Responses to the workers' health bureau plea for labor bodies to act against the dangerous tetraethyl lead gasoline are coming into the New York office. Schenectady Trades Assembly resolved to urge the state and local departments of health to take action. New Jersey state federation appealed to the state health department and is investigating the deaths of the five Standard Oil workers at Bayway, N. J.

The German Elections and the Communist Party

By PAUL SCHWENCK.

The German reichstag was dissolved on the 20th of October. At no time has its character as a screen for the dictatorship of German and international heavy industry been revealed more clearly than during the last five months. The secret bargaining and negotiating which have been conducted during this time, particularly in connection with the Dawes' plan, constitute a record.

It would be quite a mistake if one saw in the eagerly conducted bargaining merely the business haggling which is usual between the various groups of capitalist interests. These, of course, were only a side issue. The main business was that of filling all the important positions of state power with representatives of German and international heavy capital, and to kick out the lackeys of the bourgeoisie, the social democrats. The insolence with which the parties of the right have acted, proves how excellent has been the preparatory work of the social democrats, which they have carried on with such eagerness because they hoped thereby to make sure of their partnership in the business which is so fatal for the working class population.

Ebert Acted to Hold Job.

The question of "distribution of the burden," which the social democrats want to put in the foreground in order to delude the masses, has played no part in this. This question had already been decided quite definitely against the workers, with the active help of the social democrats, with the acceptance of the Dawes' report and of the laws connected with it. Reichs President Ebert would certainly not have regarded this struggle after soft jobs as an occasion for dissolving the reichstag if his own position had not been endangered. The heavy capitalists and the agrarian dictators believe they can now dispense with his assistance, which has been so extremely valuable hitherto. In order to maintain his threatened position was, as a matter of fact, the sole reason which induced him to decide on dissolution. If the parties of the right had guaranteed his re-election next year, Ebert would have accepted any conditions, no matter how disadvantageous for the proletariat; and the social democrats would have made no difficulties for him, even if they there-

by ran the risk of the discharged functionaries entering upon a disagreeable opposition to the party executive. The new elections will take place on the 7th of December. The elections for the Hesse and Prussian diets will be held at the same time. All parties, with the exception of the Communists, enter the election campaign with the handicap of having voted for the London pact, with all its resulting misery for the working class which is already making itself felt. Unemployment, short time, rising prices, falling wages, lengthening of work time and pressure of taxes—all these are heavily oppressing the broad masses. This is an extremely unfavorable fact for the parties from the social democrats to the German nationalists. But the

social democrats believe they have already hit upon the right trick by seeking to make it appear as if the bourgeois block and the government of the bourgeois block, which was so brilliantly prepared by them and by them alone, would mean the setting up of the dictatorship of capital. They wish to make the mass of electors forget that capital has already for long exercised its dictatorship and now believes that it can dispense with the help of the social democrats. They wish to make it appear that only by the bourgeois block government would there be carried thru "the taxation privileges of the property owners and the ruthless burdening of the broad masses by reduction of wages, increase of food prices, and lengthening

of work time." (Vorwärts, October 21, 1924.)

Program of Communist Party.

The Communist Party of Germany, as against this, has a clear position. Its policy has demonstrated that it is the only party which energetically stands for the interests of the workers in town and country. It is becoming more and more recognized that the C. P. of Germany is the only workers' party in Germany. Its unrelenting fight against the London pact is from month to month becoming more and more appreciated by the masses. The emergency program which it has set up against the enslavement plans, is becoming recognized more and more as the only way out. The Gotha demands, which the C. P. adopted as its own, are finding a great response in the factories and work places. The campaign for an amnesty for political prisoners is exercising effect beyond the confines of the party. Under these circumstances the C. P. of Germany welcomes the opportunity to lay before the masses in the election campaign its attitude and demands.

White Terror Against Communists.

The bourgeoisie, and its petty bourgeois social-democratic appendage, fully realize the advantageous situation of the Communists. They also perceive the danger which the Communist Party constitutes for them and they have therefore sought for a long time, by means of the most ruthless employment of white terror, to weaken and to cripple the Communist Party of Germany. They will redouble their efforts in this direction. The fact that immediately after the announcement of the dissolution of the Reichstag numerous comrades, who hitherto have stood under the protection of the immunity afforded to members of parliament, have been subjected to domiciliary searches and persecution—some comrades have already been arrested—gives a foretaste of what is intended. It is intended to make use of the most trifling pretexts in order to rob the party of its best forces and to hinder the Communist Party of Germany in its election campaign. No stone will be left unturned in order to prejudice the Communists in the eyes of the electors.

The difficulties which thereby arise for the Communist Party of Germany will serve as a stimulus to all its members to redouble their energies in order to frustrate the social-democratic bourgeois plans.



ALL SERVANTS OF MORGAN.

True Proletarian Internationalism

Editor's Note.—Every day until publication has been completed, the DAILY WORKER will publish a new chapter from the book, "Lenin: The Great Strategist of the Class War," by A. Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. The thirteenth chapter is entitled, "True Proletarian Internationalism."

AS with agrarian problem, so also with the national problem, Lenin has given us a new conception of its significance. The international social-democracy attempted the solution of this problem in a purely rationalistic manner. The social-democracy protested formally against the colonial policy of the bourgeoisie. It became apparent, however, right at the beginning of the last war, that international reformism is putting the so-called national interests above the class interests, and is accepting the point of view of the bourgeoisie in the matter of colonial policy. Long before the revolution Lenin had been studying the national problem. During the war he had been writing against the great Russian chauvinists, exposing the false position of even many of the left wing elements of the labor movement.

When Lenin came to power he commenced to put into effect his own policies. In doing so, it must be admitted, he found resistance even in the ranks of his own party. Lenin

had fought with particular energy against the attempt to carry on a nationalistic and Russifying policy under the cover of internationalism. It is known that Lenin was the spiritual father of the international policies of Soviet Russia. But it is not so well known that he had been following with particular attention Soviet Russia's eastern policies. From the workers of those countries which hold in subjection other nations, he used to demand not only platonic sympathies for the oppressed, but practical political and technical measures of support to the revolutionary masses which are struggling against the yoke of imperialism.

For Lenin the demand for "self-determination of nations up to the point of separation" was no mere demagogic phrase, but a real law of practical policy. If we follow the line of policy pursued by Soviet Russia since its existence we find that this was the actual policy of Lenin put into effect. He was never satisfied with general principles alone. He carried out his ideas in all details.

Lenin took part in the debate on the national question which took place in December of 1922. He wrote: "I have already mentioned in my writings on the national question that there is no use in considering this problem abstractly. It is necessary to distinguish between the nationalism of a people which oppresses, and the nationalism of a people which is itself oppressed, that is, between the nationalism of big

nations and the nationalism of small nations. We, as representatives of a big nation, are almost always guilty of endless wrongs against the small nations. And furthermore, unconsciously for ourselves, we perpetrate outrages and give offense. The internationalism of the so-called big nations, of one who is oppressing others, must consist not only in formally accepting the principle of equality of nations, but also in creating conditions for the abolition of the wrong doings of the great nation. He who does not understand this will not be able to assume a correct proletarian position on this question. He will assume substantially the point of view of the petty bourgeoisie, being liable at any moment to follow the lead of the bourgeoisie. What is it that is of importance to the proletariat? It is not only important but absolutely essential that the proletariat possess great confidence in itself. How can this be secured? To establish the principle of formal equality will not suffice. Only thru our deeds, thru the actual concessions that we make to other nationalities, which will wipe out their memories of former oppression by the old ruling classes, can we establish the necessary self-confidence. I believe that a Bolshevik or a Communist needs no further explanations. A true proletarian policy would demand of us in this sphere of activity, to be particularly careful and conciliatory, and in this given instance it would be much better to yield too much than

too little to the national minorities. The interests of proletarian solidarity, and consequently of the proletarian class struggle, demand that we consider the national question not merely in a formal way. We must take into consideration the difference of conception and ideas between the great nation and the small nation. Nothing is so detrimental to the development and consolidation of proletarian solidarity as a sense of national injustice. Nothing calls forth such bitter reactions from the national minorities as the sense of being oppressed by our own proletarian comrades."

This quotation shows the whole genius and simplicity of Lenin's deep understanding of the psychology of the oppressed peoples. Now, has Lenin's national policy brought any positive results? If there is any doubt on that score it can be obliterated by merely inquiring of the oppressed peoples of the East. The oppressed peoples of the entire East have a very correct understanding of the deeply international and revolutionary proletarian character of Lenin's national policy.

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How Little?

By Robin E. Dunbar

This question is not a favorite one amongst the bourgeoisie, except when put to one of us out-of-job stiffs in search of a master. To ask a merchant how little he'll take for one of his choice adulterated wares, is to insult him terribly and to incur his bouncer's ill will forever, so that it becomes dangerous for us again to enter his emporium of bargains and the arts. Also to inquire in a dulcet voice in front of a theater box office how little is the price of admission is to meet with haughty scorn and an up-tilted nose. So with our contributions to the churchy collection box as it swings close to our gaping eyes of a Sunday morning. We are supposed to put in all our wad or the biggest part of it and no questions asked or answered. When we are arrested for indulging too freely in free speech and blocking the bootleggers' traffic, we should not ask how little, judge? That would be contempt of court besides our other crimes and misdemeanors.

However, we are forced too often to put this unwelcome query and to those we love best, owing to the h. c. l. and the l. g. v. (low going wage). Friend wife goes thru our pants and finds the usual vacuum there and then kindly requests us to get busy and fetch in a weekly wage of sin and misery, so that she can clothe and feed the family, purchase school books, pay rent, car fare, gas and light bills, water rent, and the monthly dues of the Workers Party, and the campaign stamps and literature, with a quarter for the open forum; we scratch our heads and say: Just how little can you get along on? And when she replies that it takes ten dollars and forty-nine cents per diem to run our small shebang of six souls and keep us in good standing in our party, we groan and ask: "Now just where in h— do you suppose we are going to raise that amount from now on to the revolution?"

Mother replies voluminously and profusely that if she had to depend on me . . . Me . . . ME! . . . alone, the head of the family, she'd never get to see half or a quarter of that much. All she wants . . . all she expects . . . all she is looking for, is for me to get a job, any sort of a job, whereby I can earn wages, regular wages, so she can know what to depend on and she will, with the help of the older children, her needle and her dogs, dig up the rest.

"All the ten dollars and forty-nine cents!" I ask her innocently and meaning no offense. And then the storm breaks, comrades; the real storm, all others shrink into nothing in comparison with it. I have been thru Missouri! with the mules in a ford stuck in the mud; I have been in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois when the blizzards roared down the lake and the thermometer struck 20 below zero; I have been in Kansas and Nebraska when the cyclones made us hunt for cellars and none in sight; I have been on some pretty high mountains, and in some damned low valleys, including Death Valley and Hell's Half Acre, and yet I have never experienced half the severities that I got in reply to my simple innocuous family query mentioned above when put in a calm and soothing manner to my better half. You see, she is only half radical; she says she believes as I do, but she clings to her old bourgeois vocabulary. It is rich in all kinds of expletives, too, I'll tell the world. But then I'm used to her and to hard words too; for you see, I'm a proletarianized bourgeois, and that is to say I'm a pretty hard boiled member of the Communist Party.

Since the world war, I've had an alibi. I say now, "Mother, what's the use of complaining? We didn't lose any of our children in the war; all we lost was our real estate and our bourgeois ideals; they were all the better lost. Let's get busy and figure if we can't get along on less than \$3 and ten cents a day each; or if we can't, then try and devise ways and means to raise that sum without stealing, or incurring the unwelcome attentions of the police!"

And so we settled down to hard cold figures, and take a run around amongst the industrial stores and lay

in a second-hand wardrobe for pennies that would cost dollars on Broadway; drive Lizzie thru the wholesale vegetable and fruit market and collect a week's supply of edibles for half or quarter what they cost at the neighborhood stores, go along the railroad track and load up old ties thrown away by the section boss, for our fuel, pick up books and magazines cast off by thriftless members of the bourgeoisie, and settle down to making over furs, furniture and fol de róis for foolish folks, who pay us well for their silly fancies, including our high-bred Pekingese dogs. You see, when it comes to a show down, we are loaded for the bourgeoisie; we buy by the rule, how little! and sell by the formula, how much?

No; you'll not find our names on the income tax list, or on any other one for that matter. We pay enough indirect taxes to keep a couple more small children in board and round, and so we feel we are doing our share towards supporting the bourgeois government and the Wall Street hands.

It is a waste of energy to have to do all the small contemptible tricks and turns we are forced to in order to raise our \$10.49. We are a well-

educated bunch and full of creative power and might be of high service to our country if allowed to exercise our talents free from the petty worries of sordid bourgeois cares. But, no! We must stoop to the smallest subterfuges and devices to raise enough money to live in comparative comfort and decency, and expend all our time or the most of it in employments beneath contempt in order to get along as well as the better sort of domestic animals do. If we did not put up a heroic and heart-breaking struggle against odds, we would be submerged instantly. The moment we lose courage we are gone. While we seem to boast on how little we can get along on, yet we realize that is nothing to brag about. One's living should be gained almost without thought or effort in these prodigious days of mighty machine production. One should be able to live well and even luxuriously on a couple hours' work a day; and have the remainder of his time for art, science, literature, music, philosophy and the higher walks of human life. Russia is slowly forging ahead in that direction; and when she begins to show the world how to live, how well she can live and

how much she can spend and still have a surplus, then the conundrum of our needing more than we can raise in spite of all sorts of ingenious makings, and savings in order to cling together as a family, will solve itself. The bourgeoisie can't be expected to embrace Russia's example; they'll have to be forced to do so by us Communists; who are only asking ourselves how little? now so we can answer to the roll call of how much? hereafter.

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The Lessons of MacDonaldism

(Continued from page 1)

I have not the least doubt that it was one of the chief aims of the far-seeing representatives of the English bourgeoisie, to compromise the labor party in the eyes of the English colonial people, in the first place in India, Egypt, Iraq and now also in China. Has the bourgeoisie achieved this aim? Yes, to a considerable extent. The MacDonald government is seriously compromised in the eyes of colonial peoples. As regards Egypt, India, and particularly Ireland and now also China, it has carried on the old policy, the same predatory, imperialist, slave-holding policy as was carried on by Curzon. How pathetically MacDonald expressed himself over his own policy in his speech in Derby on the 27th of September, when he declared that not a single Tory or Liberal can prove to the intelligent electors of our country, that the name, the respect, the stability, the prospects and the position of our country have suffered in the least in the eyes of the world under the labor government.

This was as much as to say: I am no worse than Curzon or Lloyd George, what more do you expect from me? That is the import of the speech of MacDonald.

For What Purpose Did the English Bourgeoisie Need the "Labor Government"?

If anybody had asked us for what purpose the English bourgeoisie had ventured on so hazardous a game as to let MacDonald take office, which it is true is a first class menshevik government but still connected with the working class—we already see that the game was worth the candle. To compromise the increasing power of the working class, the only power in which the suppressed colonial peoples believed, this was something worth while to Curzon and Lloyd George. Paris is worth a mass. In this respect they have achieved serious results. And when the English working class will have settled with the traitors, when they have not a royal labor government, not a sham labor government, but a real proletarian workers government, then they will have considerable pains in wiping out from the consciousness of millions of colonial slaves of England the impression left behind by MacDonald.

The English bourgeoisie considered it necessary to meddle in Chinese politics. They were far better able to carry this out under MacDonald than they would have under Curzon. You could see that the English working class hardly reacted at all to the imperialist policy of MacDonald in China. The proletariat of our Soviet Union formed a "Hands off China" League; in Germany this organization met with great sympathy among the working masses. The English working class hardly raised a finger against MacDonald's policy in China.

If Curzon had done the same as MacDonald it would have been easier to rouse a protest amongst the working class against this policy.

Finally, if you are familiar with the notorious Dawes plan. This plan was almost hailed as a victory for "constructive socialism;" at any rate as a victory for pacifism. As a matter of fact, it is becoming continually clearer that it is a noose round the neck of the workers of Germany and of a number of other countries. It was more convenient for the capitalists to have this "work" carried out by MacDonald than by Curzon. In this question England outwardly played the first fiddle. It was not without reason that the leader of the conservatives, Baldwin, at the annual conference of the party in Newcastle, fully approved of the policy of MacDonald in this question and disclosed the true reason for the necessity for carrying through the Dawes plan. This is what he said regarding it:

"The Dawes report has shown clearly that the first preliminary step is in the negotiation of a loan for Germany. What kind of a loan is that?

I shall speak presently of the proposed loan to Russia, and I want you to be very clear in your minds what the essential difference is between those two loans. The loan proposed to Germany is a loan to be raised by private subscription, with no form of government guarantee. That means that the liability for loss, if any, will fall on those alone who subscribe to that loan.

"But all the same, there is a real risk to our trade in this country that Germany, relieved as she has been of all her mortgaged debts and prior charges, may have such an advantage in competition that we may find that her exports may do us serious damage.

"But there are opponents to the carrying out of the Dawes report. There are opponents to a loan to Germany. There are opponents to the rehabilitation of German trade. Now this has not been pointed out before, but it is a matter of very great importance. Who are the opponents to that arrangement, negotiated by the labor party, supported by us, and supported—I have no reason to think otherwise—by the liberals? The opponents of the Dawes report are the Communist Party. Two days ago there was a whole column in the daily press reporting a meeting of that party, full of objections to the carrying out of this report on the ground that it made Germany a servile state. But why do the Communist Party in England object to it? Because they have their orders from Moscow. Why does Moscow object to it? Because Moscow has never repudiated the ideal for which she has stood for the last few years, to cause world revolution, and she knows that a settled Germany and a contented Germany will be a barrier to her ambitions, that a Germany in its present condition cannot be feared.

"Western Europe has a civilization to preserve, and it is our duty to do all we can to preserve it in these days. The barrier of western European civilization must be made strong and firm against any subversive onslaughts that may come from the east, and there is no surer and no better way of doing that than to begin by carrying out the terms of the Dawes report and bringing once more that great German market into contact with the markets of the world. No one knows better than I do the cheap and easy argument that may be used against doing this, but I ask you to think seriously and deeply on this subject as to whether our plain duty to Europe and to the world is not to strengthen that common civilization to which all of us belong in the west of Europe." ("Times," October 3rd, 1924.)

The Dawes plan which was held up before the working masses of Europe as a triumph for democracy and pacifism, this robber plan, which was chiefly dictated by the English imperialists, could most conveniently be carried out through the mediumship of MacDonald. In a number of fundamental foreign political questions therefore, the menshevik labor government was the tool of the English bourgeoisie.

The Attitude of the English Workers Towards Us.

But there was one question regarding which the English bourgeoisie was not quite satisfied, that is the question of the relations between England and the Soviet Union. We have learned something of this question to our own cost. We still remember all the interventions in which England took such an active part.

The Russian revolution was so big a factor that it even stirred the heart of the most backward, petrified, the most moderate English worker. This was especially to be seen from the reception accorded our trade union representatives in Hull. Even the most moderate English trade unionists have been speaking lately to the following effect: "The Russian Bolsheviks may be as bad as you please, they may have destroyed a good deal, they have often called us social trait-

ors, but one cannot deny that they have overthrown the bourgeoisie, they have created something new, they have settled with the czar, they have not dealt with him so politely as MacDonald and his ministers have dealt with their king. The English workers have perceived this.

Why Do the English Bourgeoisie Wish To Prevent Our Loan?

MacDonald's allies in the camp of the conservatives and liberals are crying out on account of the treaty with the Soviet Union and proceed to wreck it in parliament. Discussion was particularly heated regarding the loan question. Why? There is a good deal of nonsense talked about it. It is claimed that it is a loan for the Comintern. The liberals and conservatives know perfectly well that it is a question of a loan for the reconstruction of our national economy and not for the Comintern.

Why then did they wish to prevent the loan? Perchance on account of the 30 or 40 million pound sterling which they are to give? Nothing of the kind. These people know quite well that the treaty signed by MacDonald and Rakovsky is not without advantages for them. We had to make large concessions. It created a certain amount of opposition within our own ranks, because we have been too indulgent towards the English. But taken as a whole it was and remains acceptable for both countries. From a purely business and commercial standpoint it is perfectly acceptable for the English capitalists. The assertion that it would be dangerous to invest a sum of 30 to 40 million pounds in a loan for Soviet Russia is absurd. Our regime is more stable than any other, and the obligations entered into by our government are more secure than the obligations of many other powers. Europe grants loans to Poland, Roumania, etc. although it is clearly seen that the days of the Polish bourgeoisie and of the Roumanian landowners are numbered. Why then this opposition to the treaty? In the first place I believe that here the consolidation of the interests of the English and American imperialists is making itself felt. Pressure has been exercised here by the American imperialists. Pressure was certainly exercised on the part of Mr. Hughes. Only today we received telegrams from America, according to which all the most influential New York newspapers, even such

an ultra-conservative paper as the Sun, characterized the activity of the first labor government in England as being very successful. The American press in the leading articles devoted to the English crisis, speaks of the "great service" rendered by the English labor government regarding the question of home and foreign politics—with the exception of the treaty with the Soviet Union, which it describes as being "a great mistake."

The English lords and the American millionaires are beginning again to form a block against the Soviet Union. You know the policy of the American foreign minister Hughes, who wants to force us to our knees, and obstinately declares that America will never recognize the Soviet Union. This is what the English worker must understand.

I mentioned already that the treaty is more advantageous for the English capitalists than for us. They want markets and know that our country will develop into an enormous market. Our national economy is on the upgrade. They follow very attentively such petty prosaic details as the demand for textile goods. It is known throughout the world that we cannot sufficiently supply our market with textile goods. It is known to the American capitalists that we are buying many millions of gold rubles worth of cotton from them. Some of them say that we do not purchase cotton in order to extend our textile industry, but in order to gain de jure recognition from America. But they are mistaken. For us, cotton is a much more valuable product than recognition. We need cotton in order to produce textile goods and to supply the villages with them. It is therefore obvious that the English and American bourgeoisie, the richest in the world, do not always allow themselves to be led by immediate business and commercial considerations. They can sometimes look beyond their immediate pocket interests and judge these things from the point of view of the "broad-mindedly" conceived political interests of their class. And from this standpoint they have come to the conclusion that the treaty is politically undesirable for them. They hate the Soviet Union with a savage hate on account of the victorious revolution.

(To be continued.)

CHICAGO SOCIETY FOR TECH. AID TO RUSSIA NOW FIVE YEARS OLD

The Chicago Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 8 p. m. in the assembly hall of the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago. Russian labor organizations are invited to send their representatives to the celebration. An interesting program is being prepared. Dancing by Russian children in costumes, a musical program, etc., workers of all nationalities are invited to participate in the celebration. Admission will be 35 cents.

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